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PHOENIX

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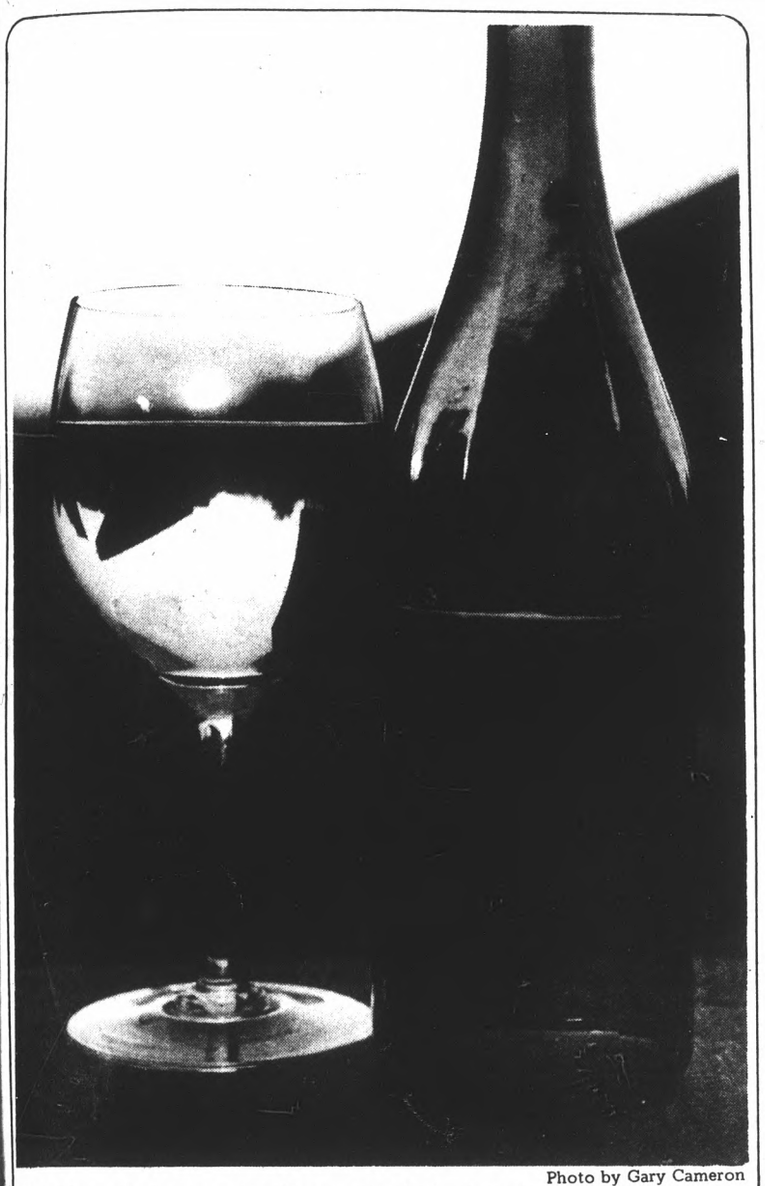

Photo by Gary Cameron

Drinking wine is homework for some SF State students. Story on Page 4.

Campus ties to So. Africa

by Gene Zbikowski

SF State is tied to the South African apartheid regime through CSUC financial operations, *Phoenix* has learned.

SF State and the other CSUC campuses remit trust fund money to a Pool Money Investment Account operated by the state treasury. This money is then invested in securities and commercial paper, including some issued by corporations doing business with South Africa.

Tom Faecke, SF State accounting officer, said the interest earned is "not significant." The actual amount was not immediately available.

The money sent to the Pool Account is "excess trust fund money above and beyond what is needed for working capital," Faecke said. Examples would be "excess emergency loan funds" or student fees for outings collected months in advance of the trip, he added.

"We don't like to keep any money just sitting – we invest it," he said. He said the CSUC system has no control over how the treasury invests the money.

Investment in South Africa is a source of controversy because of that nation's policy of strict racial segregation.

Steven Biko, a black South African leader who died last year in prison under suspect circumstances, said in 1976 that "investments in the South Africa economy . . . serve to entrench the position of the minority (white) regime."

Most SF State employees also contribute indirectly to corporations with operations in South Africa through their mandatory contributions to the state retirement fund.

Dick VanderWegen, deputy state treasurer, said there are no guidelines regarding investments in South Africa, although it has been discussed in the state Legislature.

He said the Pool Money Investment Account is "operated under a maximum yield statute," which directs the treasury to seek the highest return consistent with sound financial practice.

The Pool Account contains $8.6 billion forwarded by various state agencies, he said, including the CSUC system. The money earns an average of 7.25 to 7.3 percent daily interest.

About 15 percent of the Pool Account is invested in corporation commercial paper. The most important corporation issuing commercial paper is General Motors Acceptance Corporation, which uses the paper to finance credit for auto purchases. Ford Motor Company does the same thing.

The Big Three auto manufacturers – General Motors, Ford, and American Motors – produce 60 percent of South Africa's vehicles.

South African prime minister John Vorster has stated, "as Ford Motor Company goes, South Africa goes."

Besides commercial paper, Pool Account money is also invested in banker acceptance notes, VanderWegen said. These

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Prop. 13 may tax CSUC

Professors oppose Jarvis-Gann initiative

by Merrilee Morrow

Even though the CSUC system doesn't receive funds directly through property taxes, some say that the Jarvis-Gann tax initiative would drastically affect college programs, tuition and jobs for college graduates.

Proposition 13 on the June 6 ballot would limit real estate taxes to one percent of the market value of the property. This full cash value would be set at the 1975-76 assessment rate with a maximum 2 percent increase a year to offset inflation.

Local governments would have about half of last year's funds to operate services such as police, and fire departments, and school districts. For taxpayers it means long-awaited property tax relief.

It is not certain what direct affect the Jarvis-Gann initiative would have on the CSUC system. The harsh realities – or what others might call the horror stories – surrounding the impact of the initiative prompted the Congress of Faculty Associations (CFA) to adamantly oppose Proposition 13.

A bulletin issued by Bill Christ, president of the CFA, warned that if Proposition 13 passes, local governments and school districts could seek state funds to replace the $7-billion loss in tax revenue. He predicted a "life or death competition" for state funds, with the CSUC system low on the priority list.

Robert House, professor of secondary education and president of the California College and University Faculty Association, said he agrees with Christ's statement and that "people don't have to go to college. But according to the state constitution, the public schools and the university system mandate public support." House said this mandate doesn't cover the CSUC system.

House is concerned over the impact the initiative may have on his secondary education students, who will be looking for jobs in school districts with limited funds.

"In school district after school district they are not hiring them until after the election," said House. "There will be vacancies only if the initiative doesn't pass."

CFA said that college faculty might not get a raise next year if the initiative passes. But House said that "salary increases are not the issue." He said the Jarvis-Gann is generally bad for California and that the large renters associations would profit most if the proposition passes.

CFA is concerned over cutbacks that might occur if the state enacts what Governor Brown called "the stringent measures taken by New York City during its fiscal crisis." The CSUC system might face faculty layoffs, cuts in affirmative action programs and libraries and possible tuition increases, claimed the CFA.

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Cop disciplined for using her gun

by David Peterson

An SF State police officer has been disciplined for firing a warning shot to halt a suspect during a recent campus arrest.

The warning shot was contrary to university policy, which states that "...firearms shall not be discharged... as a warning to effect the arrest of a misdemeanant..."

Eyewitnesses said that officer Isabella McKeever fired the warning shot on the afternoon of Feb. 16 during the arrest of two suspected car strippers near SF State's general parking garage.

McKeever is the only woman officer on the campus force.

It could not be learned what specific action was taken against McKeever. Administration spokesman Don Scoble said "appropriate" action was taken "in accordance with the policies for the CSUC system." But Scoble would not comment further because the action was a "personnel matter."

Under campus policies, possible actions against McKeever could include verbal or written reprimands, or time off without pay.

The two suspects were first seen at about 2:30 p.m. on Feb. 16 by John Orendorff, a parking patrol student assistant. Of the three campus officers who responded to the call, McKeever was the first to arrive at the parking facility.

Directed to the ground floor of the garage, where one of the suspects was removing items from a car while another stood lookout, McKeever was seen to jump the railing into the structure and run to the car.

Witnesses said one of the young men jumped up and began to run from the garage. McKeever and another officer were heard to shout "freeze" as they began a foot pursuit of the fleeing suspect.

Trailing a string of officers, the suspect headed toward a wooded area bordering the parking lot.

McKeever was heard to yell "freeze" again. When the subject did not stop, she drew her .38 caliber revolver and fired a single warning shot into the air.

In the words of one eyewitness, "The guy stopped in his tracks."

According to Orendorff, the suspect was then taken to the campus police station. When questioned, the subject identified his partner who had managed to escape during the arrest. It was also learned that neither suspect was an SF State student and both were minors.

"But that's not to say they were children," said Orendorff. "They were big people and appeared to be adults. At least one of them was old enough to have a moustache."

The following day, the suspect who had escaped surrendered himself to the campus police and presented several items previously stolen from cars in SF State's parking lots. Charges were not filed.

The policy statement of the University Police as formulated by the CSUC Chancellor's office reads in part:

"The policy of this department is that members shall exhaust every other reasonable means of apprehension before resorting to the use of firearms."

The statement specifies the circumstances under which an officer may resort to use of a gun:

* Necessary self-defense from death or serious injury when attacked.

* Necessary defense from death or serious injury of another person when attacked.

* To effect an arrest, prevent an escape, or in recapturing an escapee when all other means have failed, of an adult felony suspect when an officer has reasonable cause to believe that the crime for which the arrest is sought involved conduct including severe physical force or the use or threat of use of deadly force, and there is substantial risk that the person whose arrest is sought will cause death or serious bodily harm if apprehension is delayed.

Commenting on the directives, University Police Chief Jon Schorle said, "In reality, they are more restrictive than the state laws which deal with justifiable homicide and homicide committed by an officer in the line of duty. These statements from the Chancellor's office are really just restating court decisions which have (in effect) modified the state laws."

Schorle, who served on the Chancellor's committee that developed the directives, said, "I don't agree with the practice of firing warning shots. I think they never have been a professional police tactic.

"Philosophically, your gun is not a bluff. You only exhibit it when you

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Retired prof dies at age 65

by Gary Johanson

Robert Clark "Ty" Tyler, retired SF State English professor and founder of the Tyler Center on campus, died April 28 in Provo, Utah, after a long illness. He was 65.

Born May 25, 1912, in Burley, Idaho, Tyler was a professor at SF State for 15 years before ill health forced his retirement three years ago.

As campus coordinator of composition programs, he was in charge of the Upper Division Written English Test (UDWET) and its successor, the Junior English Proficiency Essay Test (JEPET).

The reading and writing center which bears his name is a tribute to his years of stubborn persistence in getting the center established.

SF State Professor Scott Hope said Tyler was "tremendously popular" with students and faculty.

"His hobby was people," Hope said. "He spent more time with people than anyone I've ever known. Ty was a very warm man, a very feisty man, whose home was always open to students. His tremendous love of life and of people transcend his biography."

A colleague said of Tyler: "He's odd and quirky. He's nearly blind. But for sheer output, self-control and responsibility, he has few peers."

Survivors include his mother, Zella Tyler; his daughter, Michael Daniels; and three grandchildren, all in Utah.

A memorial service is scheduled Monday, May 15, in the Tyler Center (HLL 254).

Plant rentals take root

by Jeff Kaye

The plant rental business isn't exactly cutthroat – but it's a jungle out there.

"People rent plants because they have to," said Angel Tardy, owner of Interior Plant Systems on Union Street. "We have clients who hate plants, but it looks chintzy if they don't have them in their office. When people walk into an office, they expect to see plants."

Tardy's company is one of several in San Francisco that rent plants to businesses and provide maintenance such as watering, dusting and replacement of unhealthy or dead plants.

Housed in a swank, brick building, the Interior Plant System's showroom is lushly vegetated, looking like a cross between a fern bar and a Tarzan movie.

"Our clients want to have plants," Tardy said, "but they don't want to bother with taking care of them. They rent from us and we take care of everything for them."

Interior's clients usually sign one-year, renewable contracts. The contracts provide for delivery, installation, maintenance and rotation. The contracts also have clauses that protect Tardy against fire and theft. If a plant is destroyed, her client pays the going rate for its replacement.

"I just added a bombing clause to it," said Tardy. "I know it sounds strange, but there's a lot of offices getting bombed lately. I don't have an earthquake clause. If there's an earthquake, I'm not going to be worrying about my plants."

Tardy mostly rents to offices, but also does business with restaurants and bars. She has to be careful who she rents to, however.

"I pulled all my plants out of Mum's disco," she said. "They were dumping alcohol and cigarette butts and all kinds of garbage on them. That's a quick way to kill a plant."

Interior Plant Systems also does some short-term rentals to conventions and trade shows.

"I charge them a month's rent and they have to pay it up front," Tardy said. "They have a tendency to leave town without paying."

She rarely rents plants to a residence because there are too many problems.

"If somebody like Mrs. Melvin Belli or Mrs. Herb Caen is having a party or special function, I'll rent to them. But other than that, I don't do it.

"We were renting to one residence – a company apartment – and they had given us a key so we could go in and do the maintenance. We went over one day,

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Plant renter Angel Tardy (right) in her Union Street business. Photo by Lynn Carey

AS to consider end of Zenger's

by Michael Musser

Zenger's, the AS newspaper, may not be funded next semester if SF State President Paul F. Romberg approves a new newspaper to be run under the direction of the Journalism Department.

The new publication would be called the *Golden Gator* and would just print campus news. It would be funded through the $4.65 IR fee that students will be paying next semester.

The AS would probably purchase two pages of space in the *Golden Gator* for announcements and editorial views, an AS spokesman said.

Zenger's has recently been denied liability insurance from its insurance company. The Auxiliary Accounting Office has been unable to acquire a new policy.

Wayne Lukaris, AS president, said the cost of *Zenger's* insurance would probably be too costly and that if the new campus publication is approved, he will probably ask the Board of Directors not to fund *Zenger's* next year.

Arab cultural evening

by Stephen Lewis

George Salameh, a member of SF State's Organization of Arab Students (OAS), called for an end to U.S. aid to Israel during an Arab cultural evening last Friday night at the Barbary Coast.

He asked the American people to "put an end to this aid by organizing a mass movement, as was done for the Vietnam War."

Salameh, addressing a crowd of 200, said, "Palestinian Arabs are dispossessed from their lands which are then turned over to Israeli Jews for settlement."

The OAS sponsored the evening, which culminated Arab Cultural Week. Hamid Houweidi, the organization's public relations coordinator, said he hoped the three-hour presentation would "show Arab culture and present our ideology and point of view to the American people."

The evening, punctuated with Arabic folk music, featured Dabkeh, a dance troupe from the Arab Cultural Center in San Francisco.

A slide show, presented by the National Lawyers Guild, compared South Africa's apartheid to Israel's political system and black Africans to Palestinians.

Members of the audience talked about why they came to the event.

"I came to acquaint myself with their culture," said Tekle Haileselassie, an economics major at SF State.

Christopher Polk said: "I've got a friend in the (dance) presentation and I'm interested in the Palestinian struggle."

Link to South Africa

Continued from Page 1

notes are used by foreign firms in buying U.S. products, and are written by banks which charge a fee to foreign firms and sell the notes on the market. Among the banks issuing these notes are those loaning money to South Africa, he added.

Besides the investment connection, SF State maintains a checking account with Wells Fargo Bank. In June, 1977, Wells Fargo had $25.2 million in loans outstanding to South Africa. The loans are to both the government and private enterprise.

In the second half of 1977, Wells Fargo issued contradictory statements, including one saying it would no longer issue loans to the South African government.

Faecke said the checking account is used only for transferring funds, and that Wells Fargo "doesn't hold the money long enough to loan it."

But he added that the bank benefits from the checking account because "it looks good on paper for a bank. It does show a deposit. That's a lot of how banks are rated – by how much money they have in their hands."

In recent months, a number of U.S. investors, including the cities of Davis and Madison, Wisc., and the Citibank company, have severed their financial ties to South Africa.

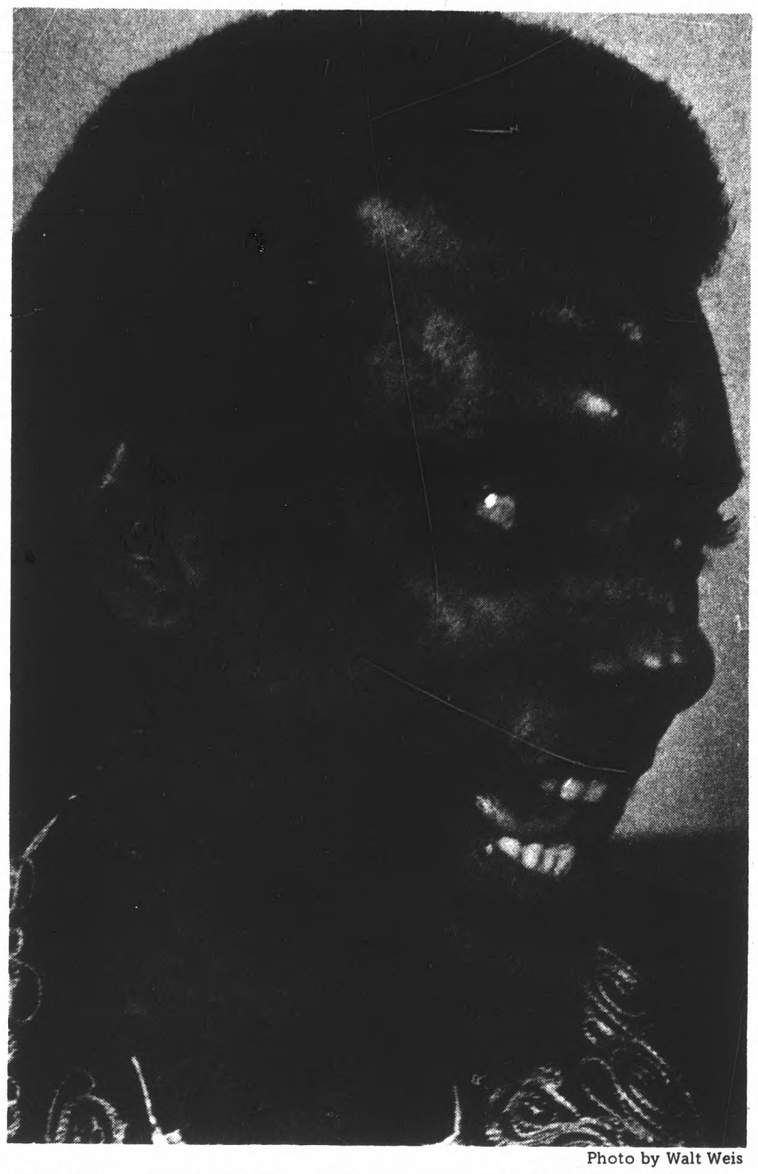

Photo by Walt Weis

Stokely Carmichael at SF State: "Africans must solve their own problems."

—Announcements—

Pot Supermarket proprietor Dennis Peron will be a guest speaker of the SF State Liberation Alliance on Tuesday, May 9, at 1 p.m. in the Student Union Barbary Coast. Contact Bart Bright, 334-7261.

American Indian Movement leaders Dennis Banks, Lee Brightman and Bill Wahpepah will speak today at 1 p.m. at the Barbary Coast. Speakers will discuss the Longest Walk, the Bakke decision and current federal legislation having to do with treaties between the U.S. Government and American Indians.

Joseph Tom, representative of the Disabled Veteran's Outreach Program, will be at the SF State Veteran's Affairs Office in Science Annex 1, on Thursdays from 2–4 p.m.

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Stokely Carmichael

Black voice returns

by Maureen Ferris

Stokely Carmichael entered the Barbary Coast Tuesday and stood quietly against a wall as Axum, a group of native Ethiopian musicians, performed. He was left alone to enjoy the music.

Carmichael's return to the public forum after a seven year absence, and his presence at the opening activities of the Third World Unity Festival, was signaled by loud applause after he was introduced to an audience composed mostly of young black people.

Carmichael, who did not allow cameras or tape recorders at his speech here in 1971, did not object to being photographed. Prior to his speech, he taped a ten-minute interview with Frank Crosby of TVC News, the campus television station.

"I'm very familiar with San Francisco State," he said. "The FBI and the CIA are here to make people think they are doing worthwhile things when in fact they are doing nothing."

His slender 6-1 frame stood solid as he repeated theories and philosophies he adamantly prescribed as remedies to "help alleviate the suffering of the masses." He preached his gospel of revolution through the overthrow of capitalism.

Carmichael, 36, is well aware of the power of well-chosen words and responsible for coining such expressions as "honkey," "black power" and "black consciousness."

"Africans must solve their own problems by themselves, let them come to the truth themselves. The problem is imperialism. The answer is socialism. Our goal is Pan Africanism under scientific socialism," Carmichael told a receptive audience.

In May, 1966, he was elected chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). That March, Carmichael helped to organize the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, whose symbol was the black panther and whose objective was to register black voters and get them to the polls on election day.

Out of this organization grew a West Coast offshoot, which is the Black Panther Party of today.

In 1966, Carmichael had four objectives in his overall program for the SNCC: to foster greater dignity and cohesiveness among blacks through increased racial awareness; the development of poor black communities into unified, organized political forces led by black leaders; to parallel this coalition with a similar organization of poor whites; and to ultimately form a coalition of all poor.

Today, he is a member of the All-African Peoples' Revolutionary Party and his objectives are the same. "Truth is theory put into action," he said over and over at the audience, imploring them to use their intelligence and organize themselves into groups.

"Students cheat so much," he said. "They only want the piece of paper, not the knowledge they acquire. People all over the world suffer because they have no knowledge.

"Let the people struggle," he said in closing the 25-minute speech. "The only reason you are here is because of the blood of the people in the 1960s. Let us make that crystal clear."

The lecture continued in conference rooms A and B, where Carmichael spoke about Africa – specifically Guinea – which he has made his home since 1968.

Around his neck, he wore a small gold medallion with the continent of Africa carved out of the center.

"In Guinea the men wear rags, but they are uncompromised," he said. "It is the most revolutionary country in Africa – the only African country where the people are armed."

Carmichael, who said he hoped to provide some insight as to what life is like in Africa, spoke bitterly of apartheid.

Tiny strands of gray hair are the only apparent difference between Stokeley Carmichael of today and seven years ago.

Filing dates for grads

Two important deadlines fall within the next two weeks:

* May 5, tomorrow, is the last day for a student seeking a master's degree to report the results of the master's exam and to file an approved thesis in the Graduate Division Office. The office is in New Ad. 254.

* May 12, Friday, is the last day for a graduate student planning to earn a degree in the summer or fall of 1978 to file a graduate approved program with his or her school's graduate coordinator.

Advising Day

Next Wednesday, May 10, is Advising Day for students who plan to continue at SF State. Students should check with their major department's office for the advising schedule.

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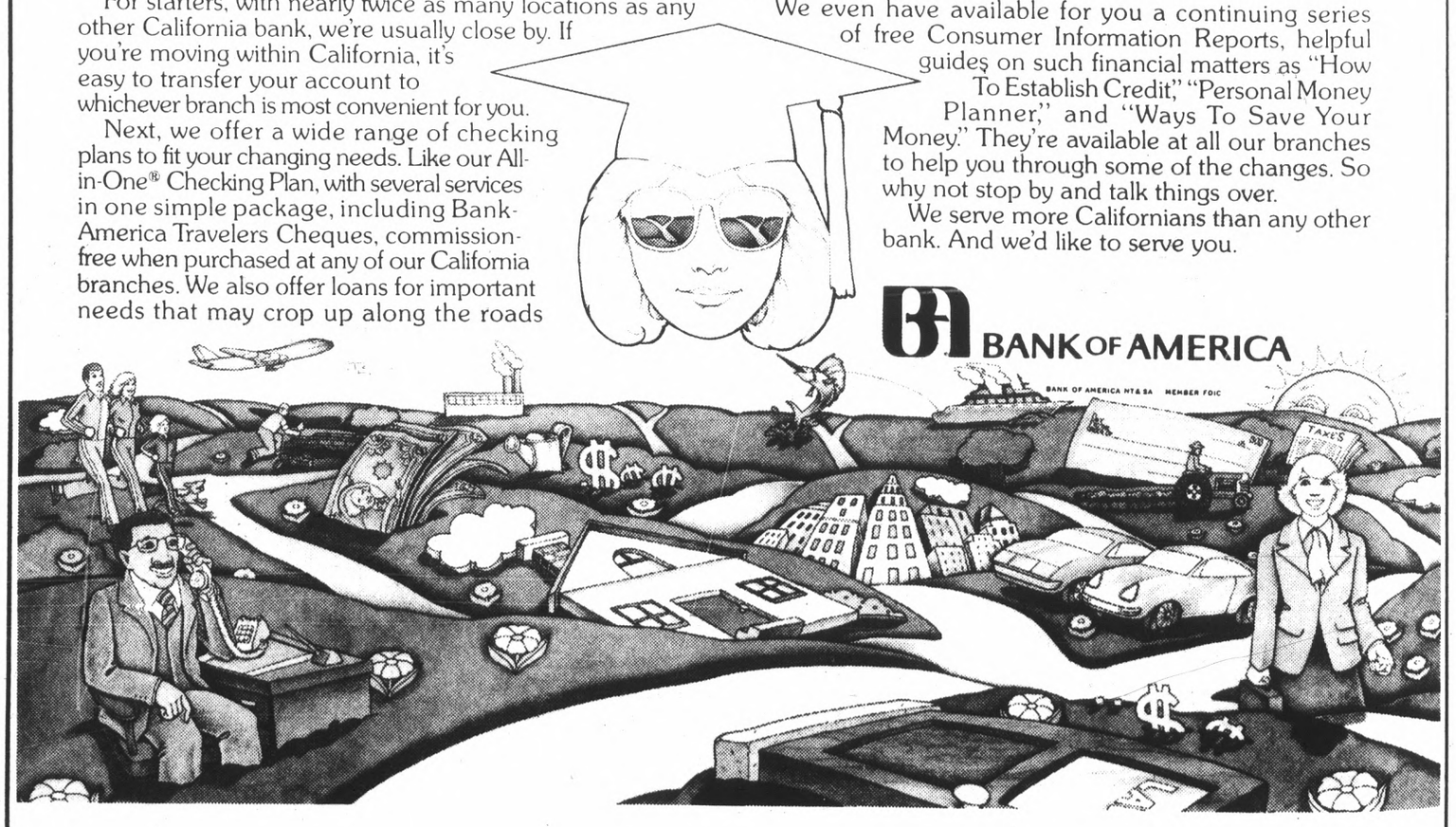


INSIGHT

Baby boom couples: careers 1st, kids 2nd

by Tom Adams

People born in the United States between 1946 and 1961 are a bulge in America's population. The last of them will be graduating from high school next year.

First elementary schools and then high schools were built to accomodate their numbers. Now that the boom has passed, there are too many elementary schools. The empty and silent halls of early academia are dry beds where rivers of children once flowed.

Post-war babies haven't had many children of their own. Birth control pills have made the bulge generation a generation with control.

The bulge consists of working couples with neither the time nor money to raise children.

Inflation has raised the price couples must pay to maintain their standard of living. It has discouraged couples from having children and encouraged both sexes to work.

In 1977 the rate of child-bearing (an indication of how many children a woman will have) was 1.8. The birth rate marked a slight increase over the previous year, but the trend for the past 17 years has been in the other direction. For the last five the rate of child bearing has been below 2.0.

Theodore Jitodai, a sociology professor at SF State, doesn't expect the birth rate to climb back up, due largely to the new role of women in this society. He does not foresee the return of women to the home.

He said a population's age structure has significant affects on a society's values and attitudes.

"At one time people wanted to look young, act young, and pretend they were young," he said. "Maybe that will change. Maybe now they'll ask, 'What's wrong with being middle-aged?'"

Donald Barnhart, a professor in the Social Science Department, envisions future with a stable but low birth rate. American cities will have fewer neighborhood volunteers, and reduced rate of violent crime. Families will have higher per capita incomes, with more money being spent on luxury items and vacations.

"It's hard for college age people to realize how recent the physical ability to divorce marriage from children is," he said. "The relatively secure birth control is a function of the very recent past. The ability people now have to separate sex and marriage from procreation is obviously one of the fundamental value/behavioral changes of all human history."

Barnhart has seen the changes in his own suburban neighborhood in San Bruno.

"We had to bus our children away to kindergarten because there were too many kindergartners the first year we moved in there. None of us (in the neighborhood) have children in school now. They anticipate that in San Bruno alone the number of elementary students will drop by one-third in five years.

"Many people complain bitterly about the decline of the family. What they mean is that not only the size but also the functions of families have changed. Instead of being the biological mother, providing what we usually think of as mothering to children, people with money buy mothering. What we see is not so much a decline in mothering and fathering as a commercialization of them," he said.

Barnhart also predicted a political shift in power.

"As the older get larger in numbers proportionally, gray power will continue to increase."

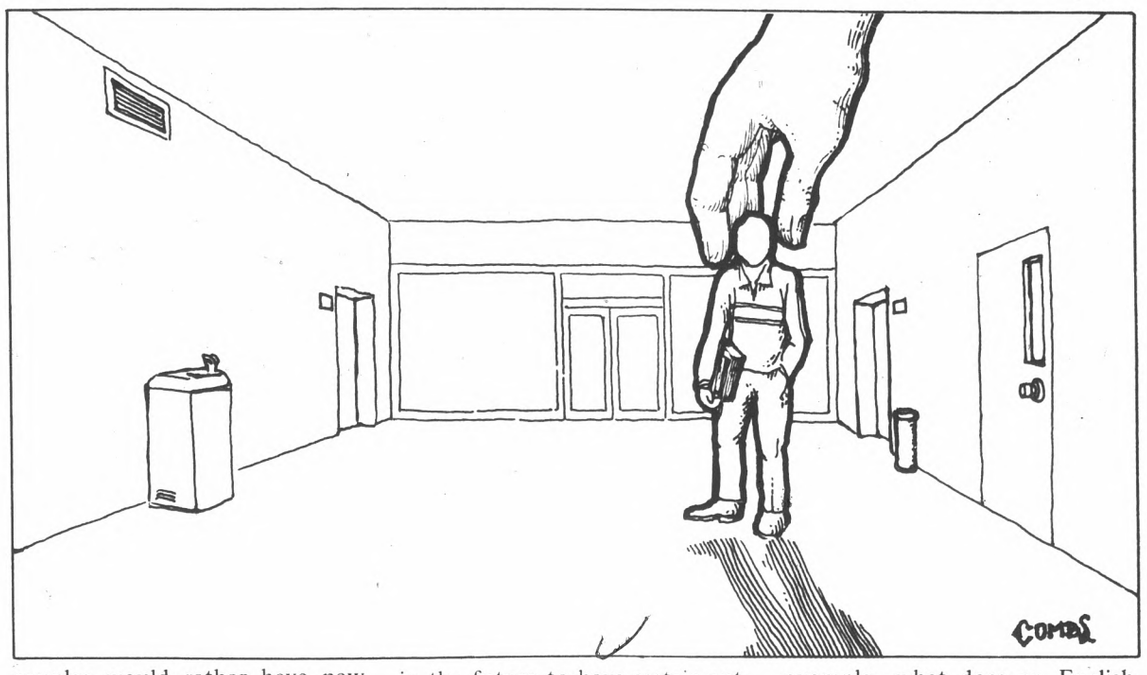
Stan Kowalczyk, an assistant professor in Management, points to the jogging boom – the magazines, stylish outfits and expensive shoes – as signs of a product that has recognized the changing demography and focused more on older people. He said similar products are the investments of the future. Advertising will also change, according to Kowalczyk.

"A lot of advertising these days is geared toward the young. You're going to see a shift in that. You're going to see a lot more gray power. Advertisers are going to recognize this and make that switch, following this bulge along throughout its entire life," he said.

Gerber, once limited to baby foods, now sells insurance to young families. Levi Strauss has wider cut, jeans for fuller figures, and breakfast cereal companies face a dwindling market of children. "A lot of these cereal companies are changing their orientation towards products which appeal to health.

"People are becoming more conscious of their bodies and health," Kowalczyk said.

Juno Ann Clarke, a Home Economics professor, said young couples would rather have new cars, more leisure time, and a second home rather than additional dependents.



Clarke forsees growth in adult education, whether offered in community colleges or private businesses.

Ralph Hansen, chairman of the Secondary and Post Secondary Education Department, said elementary schools and high schools are experiencing declines in student populations.

In a long range speculation, he said although the birth rate is rising slightly, it will remain low. The number of children in elementary and high schools will not grow to past levels.

The college system logically follows high schools as the baby boom passes through education.

Full-time equivalent enrollment at SF State is expected to peak in 1980-81 and begin declining in 1984. The CSUC system's Institutional Research program, headquartered in Long Beach, compiles the enrollment statistics for the entire system.

"The low birth rate and consequent dip in college enrollment is a problem that has never faced this country," Ward Sangren, director of Informational Systems and Analysis here, said. "The only comparable time was in the Depression. At that time we had to lay-off some teachers. It's a distinct possibility in the future to have certain cutbacks. Part-time teachers would be the first to suffer."

With the decline in enrollment Sangren saw a new attitude towards college students:

"At one time it was tempting to be less responsible to the students' needs because you had such a surplus of them. In that sense, there's going to be more competition to attract those students."

The complications incurred by the leveling-off of student enrollment are the chief concerns of the Steady State Project, a joint Cal State Sonoma and SF State research project.

The Steady State Project is developing a model that can be used by state colleges to cope with the no-growth situation.

According to Morris Lewenstein, co-director of the Steady State Study, the project is investigating how well faculty can teach subjects they weren't hired to teach.

Lewenstein said colleges must be able to transfer teachers to popular fields of study. Also he said colleges must develop more interrelated courses with popular curriculums, and, offer more vocational courses.

"The trend in the next five years will be integrating more vocational training courses with the liberal arts," he said. "For example, what does an English major do? Can we train people to supervise word-processing machines that are being used in business? It's a very controversial suggestion."

Colleges will attempt to attract adults, working students, re-entry women, senior citizens, and minorities to maintain enrollment levels, Lewenstein said.

A committee of SF State administrators and faculty, including Provost Donald L. Garrity, has been meeting to prepare a master plan for SF State's future which will satisfy the increasing vocational demands of prospective students, among other things.

Garrity said that in the future there will be increasing numbers of older women, 30 to 35, trying to enter college. SF State will take their interests into account.

"I think in the next few years we're going to have more of our courses offered on off-campus sites which will increase and modify the student mix at the university," Garrity said. "It will attract the student who is deterred by matters of time and convenience."

The CSUC system is counting on older women to have children. The current trend meets its expectations.

The bulge is growing up.

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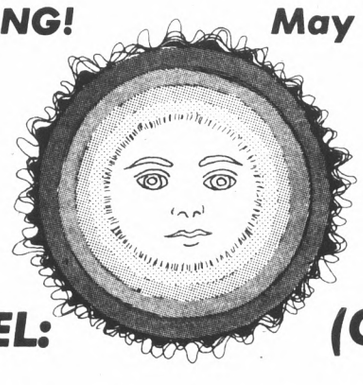

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A STUDENT SERVICE
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APRIL McCONNELL

A spirited biology class-- students sip wine for credit

by Ken Dorter

It's biology for the over 21 set.

Wines, Spirits and Fermentations is a new course at SF State this semester. It's designed to acquaint students with the history of fermented beverages, and to sharpen tastes through wine sampling.

"There's great enthusiasm from the students," said instructor Richard Hunderfund. "It's very rare that they get a chance to taste so many wines and spirits." Eighty students are presently enrolled.

Along with lectures about the origins of fermented beverages and the techniques that go into making them, Hunderfund brings wines from many countries for students to test against domestic wines. The sampling is blind to allow students to make an honest evaluation of their tastes without being influenced by costs or impressive labels.

According to Hunderfund, in one case the majority of the students preferred a $3 domestic wine to a $35 French import.

Hunderfund supplies bottles of wine and other fermented drinks from throughout Europe. The class has sampled burgundies, beers, ales, bordeauxs, ports, sparkling champagnes, German, Italian and Portuguese wines, whiskeys, brandies and others.

Also, fermented foods are examined such as cheese, buttermilk, soy sauce and pickles.

As a biology course, students learn about the microorganisms involved in the manufacture of wine, as well as the quality of grapes and how to read labels.

"It's a good class," said Sandy Ow, a nutrition major. "It's very informative and enjoyable. I think there should be more classes like this one in the Biology Department."

"The people here have a good attitude," said English major Nancy Mercer.

"It introduces an element of class," said Craig Eades, an economics major.

"I really dig it," said Gil de la Roza, a business major and ex-chef.

Following Hunderfund's lectures, dixie cups are passed around, although some students bring their own wine glasses. Then, everyone lines up to sample the unnamed beverages.

Amid the din of conversation, students discuss what they've tasted: "That was my favorite" . . . "Which one did you like?" . . . "I don't know what sherry tastes like" . . . "I liked the other one better."

Then the students vote on their preferences, using such criteria as taste, appearance, color and texture.

Each student is required to contribute $5 toward the purchase of the wines if they wish to participate in the samplings.

Hunderfund's knowledge of fermented foods originated in his home. His family owned a winery in New York State.

Two courses on California's little-known wineries will be offered by the Humanities Department through the summer session travel-study program.

The courses will be taught by Norman Roby, associate editor of *Vintage Magazine*.

Vets deadline ahead

by Larry Kemp

It's time for the more than 2,000 veterans continuing at SF State to certify for fall, 1978, educational benefits.

Students should certify before the end of the semester at the veterans' desk, Student Services, on the second floor of the New Ad Building, according to VA clerk Mike Penders.

Before the veteran certifies, he or she must decide whether to receive advance payment in the fall.

If an advance payment is requested, the veteran can pick up a check for September and October after September 1 at the desk, Penders said. The next check won't be received until November 30.

Those who do not want an advance payment should receive their first check on September 30.

Veterans attending summer school are not eligible for an advance, Penders said.

If a veteran plans to attend summer school and has not yet certified for summer, Penders said, he or she should do so immidiately in order to insure continuous payment.

Also, applications for VA educational loans for the 1978-79 academic year can be made starting August 5, he said.

A 'speak-out' for abortion

by Lisa Brewer

The current battle over abortion funding will be the focus of a rally sponsored by SF State's National Organization for Women Task Force.

The rally will be held at noon Tuesday, May 9, in Student Union Conference Rooms A–E. Speakers will include Josette Mondanaro, Angela Davis, San Francisco NOW director, Sylvia Weinstein and Laura Rodriguez, SF State La Raza studies instructor.

"The purpose of the speak-out will be to inform people of the implications of the Hyde Amendment and of the (anti-abortion) state initiative that may be on the November ballot," said Chris Applegate, spokeswoman for the Task Force, which was organized by the campus Women's Action Coalition.

The Hyde Amendment, passed by Congress in 1977, prohibits the use of federal funds for abortion, except when a woman's life is endangered by pregnancy, or in cases of incest or rape. Prior to this, the federal government provided funds for low-income women to obtain abortions through Medi-Cal programs. Now it is up to individual states to decide whether they will fund abortions with their own money.

California is one of 14 states that has assumed the full cost of Medi-Cal abortions. But anti-abortion forces are now collecting signatures for an initiative they hope to place on the November ballot. The initiative would prohibit the use of state funds for abortions – except when a woman's life is endangered.

"What's going to happen to poor women?" asked Maryann O'Sullivan, member of the Task Force. "They will have essentially only two choices: more children or sterilization."

The anti-abortion signature drive is being sponsored by the California Pro-Life Initiative Committee. The committee was founded by Mormon college students in Sacramento.

May Mason, a nurse at San Francisco General Hospital, has been collecting signatures for the committee since February.

"I am pro-life in philosophy," she said. "I am against taking an innocent human's life. And there is no doubt in my mind that it is human life we are talking about."

Sylvia Weinstein, NOW president in San Francisco, said, "One of the arguments they (the anti-abortion forces) have used is that public funds shouldn't be used to pay for abortions. This is putting our rights on the ballot – like having an initiative saying, 'Should women be allowed to vote?'"

"It's ironic that the very people who pay no taxes, the Mormon Church and Catholic Church, are the very people who are claiming we can't use our taxes to pay for abortions for low-income women."

Applegate said that since some women will decide to terminate their pregnancies by whatever means possible, deaths will result. "There will be the problem of back-street abortionists and self-induced abortions," she said.

AS sues ex-president

by Stephen Lewis

The AS legislature has filed suit against LeMond Goodloe, former SF State student body president.

The suit, filed in San Francisco Small Claims Court on March 27, is the result of Goodloe's failure to fully repay about $1,200 he owed the AS. The AS is asking for $700.

The $1202.70 debt stems from five travel advances and one personal grant given Goodloe by the AS during his term as president.

When Goodloe resigned in August, 1976, he failed to produce the required receipts and was subsequently billed for the expenses. Goodloe signed a promissory note, pledging to repay the money in 12 monthly installments beginning in December, 1976.

At the time, Goodloe also signed a confession of judgment, acknowledging that he did owe the money.

According to Barry Bloom, AS chief justice, the AS has received $490.86 from Goodloe, but hasn't received any payments since March, 1977.

"The AS was advised by Lee Nielsen (auxiliary accounting coordinator) to go to a collection agency or bring suit against Goodloe," Bloom said.

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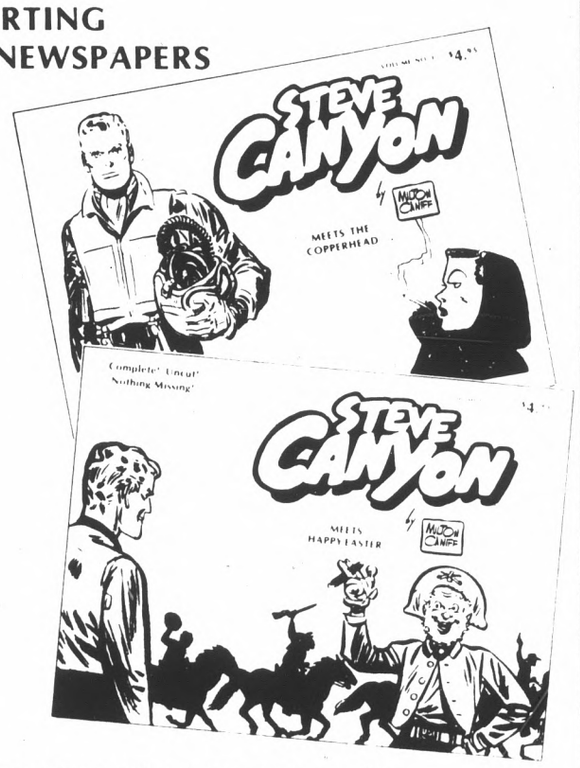

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Aztec dancing highlights Sun Day

by Joseph Rodriquez

A traditional Aztec sun dance, performed outdoors on a Student Union pyramid, captivated a large sun-drenched crowd at noon yesterday.

Yesterday marked the first international celebration of Sun Day. Over 500 cities around the world participated in an effort to enlighten people about the availability of solar energy.

Other campus Sun Day activities included a musical reveille, folk dances, discussion sessions on alternative sources of energy, movies on energy conversation and a debate on solar versus nuclear energy.

The Sun Dance was performed by Lorenzo Trujillo, P.E. instructor, and three students.

Trujillo said he learned the dance from the Nahua Indians, who are descendents of the Aztecs.

"The dance is an energy source with the sun," he said. "I hope the dance will cause an awareness of the cosmic energy around us."

The coordinator of the Sun Day acitivites here, Rene Marxheimer, said there is a great deal of interest in the possible uses of solar energy.

A member of the Energy Conservation Committee, Marxheimer said, "Our committee is very interested in alternative sources of energy, as well as conserving energy. Solar energy will not replace all other energy sources but, it will be an important supplement."

Marxheimer said he felt "very stimulated" by the positive response Sun Day recieved.

"It was a heart warming experience. Everyone cooperated in making it a success," he said.

J. Dean Parnell, building coordinator, said the university has no immediate plans to convert to solar energy, but has heard several proposals for it.

Parnell said the univeristy has an energy consumption standard and the Board of Trustees has decided to utilize the sun as a means to conserve fuel.

The Trustees have decided that any new building over 10,000 square feet, will utilize solar energy for heating," he said.

Parnell said the university will investigate any proposals submitted by students or anyone on converting to solar energy.

Lorenzo Trujillo and two students do an Aztec sun dance. Photo by Lynn Carey

Tough beans to Amin --students OK boycott

by Jack Bettridge

A national boycott of Ugandan coffee was unanimously called for by the CSUC Student Presidents' Association at its meeting last weekend.

The move supports bills being introduced in Congress, which would reduce revenues to the government of Idi Amin Dada, Uganda's president.

Wayne Lukaris, SF State AS president, said that while he supports the bill, he doesn't plan to bring a similar resolution before the AS here.

"Our legislature has made it a point to stay away from political resolutions. I wouldn't bring this to them because I wouldn't bring anything else to them," he said.

The San Jose State University Student Council passed a resolution last month which accused Amin of being responsible for the deaths of 200,000 to 300,000 Ugandans during his seven year presidency. The resolution also said 86 percent of Uganda's revenue comes from coffee sales to the United States and European countries.

David Bates, San Jose coordinator of the drive to pass the bills, said Amin uses this money to buy weapons from the Soviet Union and lavish gifts for political supporters.

Bates also said such a coffee boycott would cause only nominal price increases on American brand coffees, as Ugandan coffees represent about five percent of the total U.S. imports.

"This is a unique situation where without affecting our economy, we can put a dent in his (Amin's)," he said.

According to Sen. Hatfield, the brand names of American coffees which use Ugandan coffees are: General Foods (Brim, Maxim, Max Pax, Maxwell House, Mellow Roast, and Sanka); Folgers (Folgers Instant); Nestles (Nescafe and Tasters Choice).

Low AS vote

About 400 students – less than two percent of the SF State student population – voted in this week's special election, according to Wayne Lukaris, AS president.

The election was to fill three vacant seats in the AS Legislature and decide on a constitutional amendment.

If approved by two thirds of the voters, the amendment will extend the terms of the present AS officers by an additional semester.

The results of the special election will be posted outside the AS office on the mezzanine level of the Student Union building Thursday.

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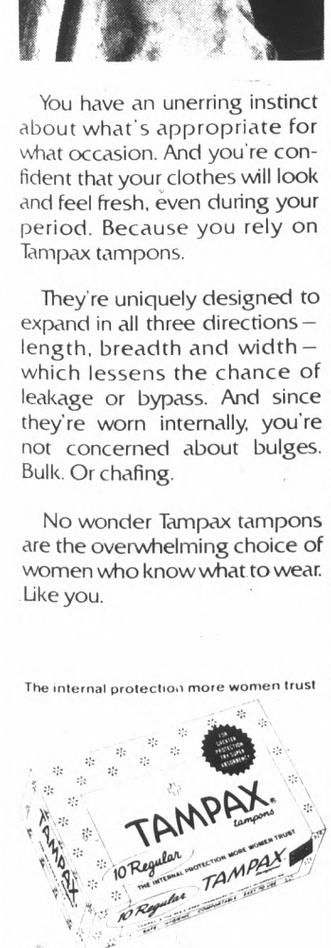

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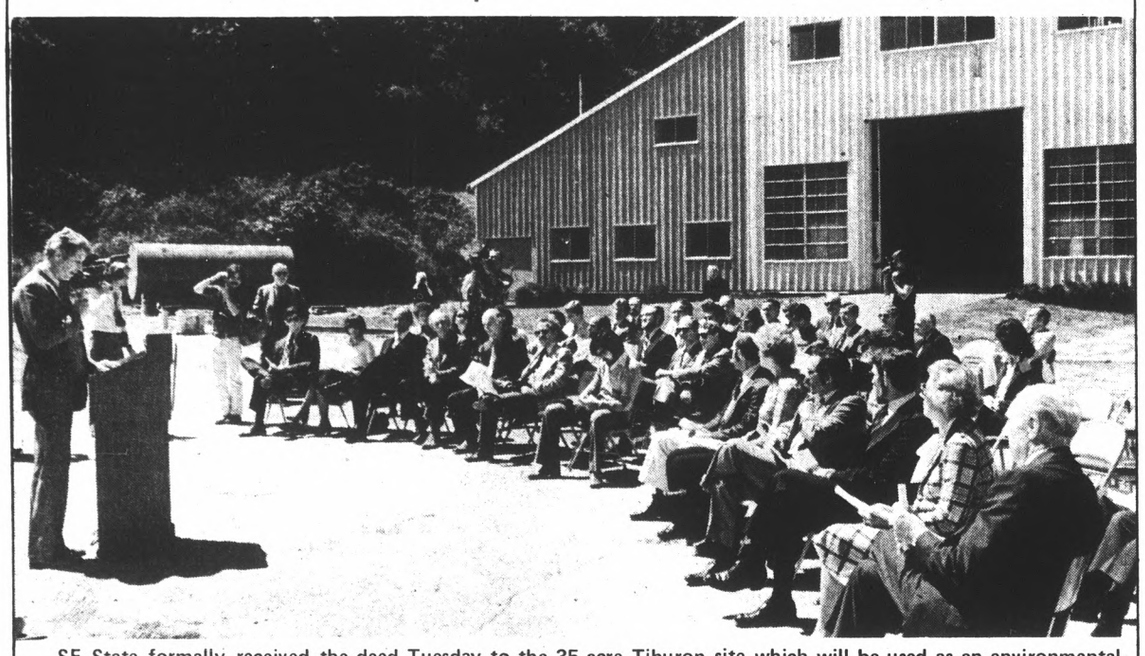
SF State gets Tiburon land



SF State formally received the deed Tuesday to the 35 acre Tiburon site which will be used as an environmental studies center. The school paid one dollar for the bay front property which is valued at about $2 million.

The ceremony, attended by high ranking officials of the CSUC system, was the culmination of a two-year acquisition process.

"We've waited a long time to have the privilege of finally having a deed on the property," said SF State President Paul F. Romberg, opening the ceremony.

"On behalf of the university, I want to thank HEW for their patience and support in making all this possible." He said the Tiburon facility will give students the opportunity to study the environment "of one of the largest estuaries in the world."

AS vote to give students 'some money to play with'

by Marc D'Angelo

The AS Legislature has voted to allocate $800 for each school at SF State to fund workshops, films and other miscellaneous projects. The funds must be spent by the end of this semester.

"It's a grass roots problem of decentralization," said Steve Rafter, AS speaker.

"The idea is to give each school some money of its own to play with," said Amy Friedman, AS representative. "It's aimed at getting things with the fund that could directly serve the students."

Rafter said students should apply for the money through their student legislature representatives.

"After a student gets in touch with his school rep, he should write a proposal to be submitted to us. We examine the request and then we take the amount requested out of the school's allotment," Rafter said.

Friedman said this year most school representatives sent out letters to the faculty and received feedback.

"I got some really off-the-wall and around-the-corner things that people wanted money for," she said. "Information science wants $400 to buy tapes. A political science teacher wants $400 to buy a film. A psychology teacher wants a piece of machinery that balances out the ions in the air.

"All money that has not been spent goes back to what we call 'un-allocated reserves.' Then we just carry over that money to next year's budget.

"The money that's involved in this program comes from the $10 fees paid each semester by students."

Committee vote

A win for Beecher bill

by Ken Garcia

The "Beecher" bill, written for John Beecher, SF State professor, cleared a second hurdle in the state Assembly last week when the Education Committee passed it by a 9 to 1 margin.

The bill now goes to the Ways and Means Committee. It is scheduled for a vote within the next two weeks.

Mel Levine, the first-year assemblyman who sponsored the bill, said, "They're going to be reluctant to give us the money. Our argument is going to be that there is justice at stake."

Beecher said he was "delighted with the results. I'm very glad that it's getting this kind of acceptance."

The bill, AB 3026, would grant restitution and pension benefits to Beecher and nine others who were fired during the McCarthy era for refusing to sign the Levering loyalty oath.

The oath was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court.

The bill tentatively sets aside $1.8 million. Beecher estimated his share would come to about $200,000.

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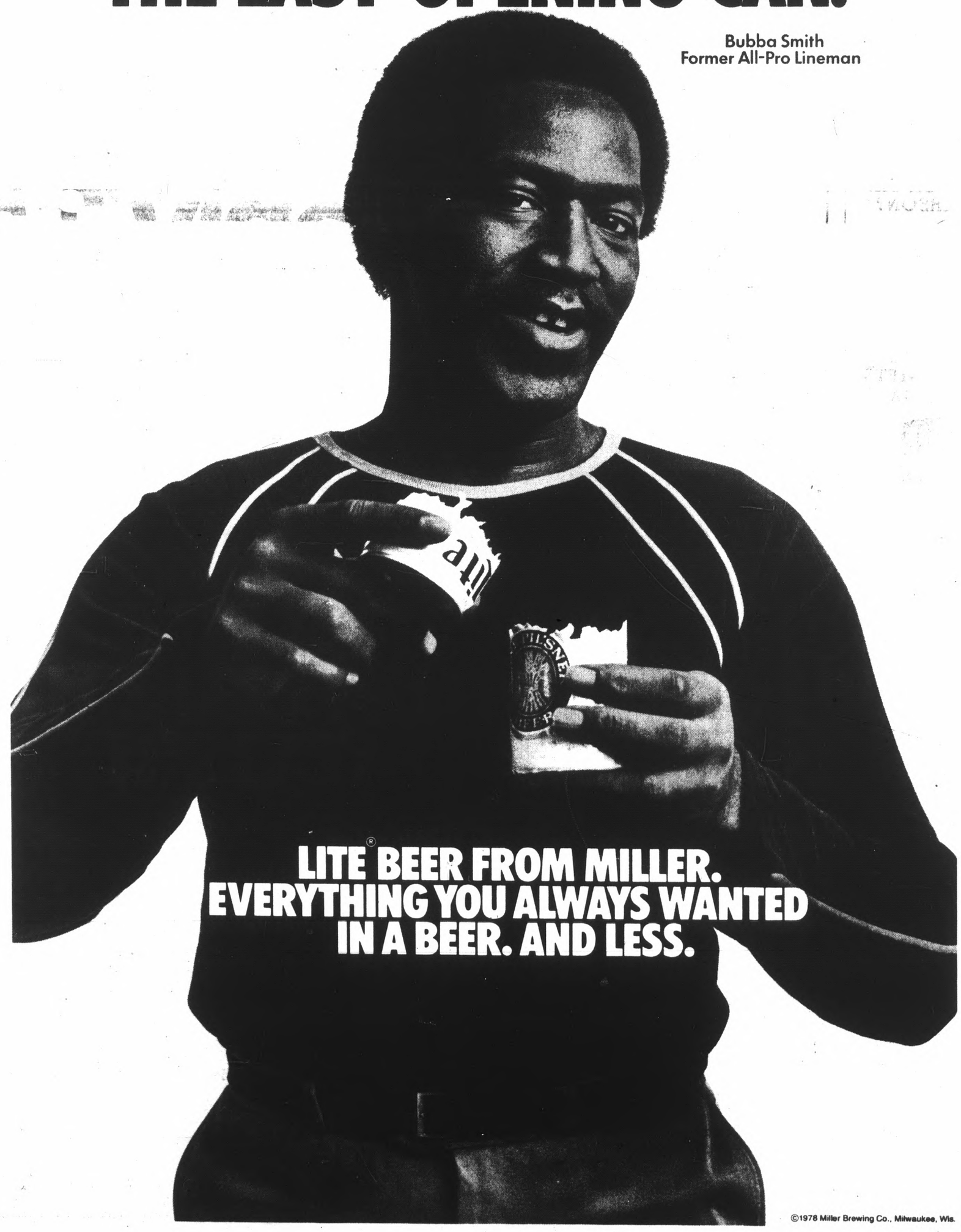

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Black and white of a murder

by Gene Zbikowski

"One of the women became hysterical. Horne, to try to deal with the situation, picked up the .38. Cheryl jumped out of the car. Dessie and Horne struggled over the pistol. He was drunk. She took the pistol and shot him."

Omawale Kefing, 30, tells this story in cities throughout the United States. It is the story of an attempted rape in rural Georgia. As chairman of the Dessie Woods Defense Committee, Kefing is trying to build support for the woman who shot Horne. She is serving a 22-year sentence in the Georgia Women's Institute of Corrections.

This is not just another Joan Little or Inez Garcia case, because Dessie Woods, 32, and her supporters emphasize one point over all others: She is black, and Ronnie Horne was white.

But before we get into that, let's go back to June 17, 1975, when this story began.

"Cheryl Todd's brother was in Reidsville prison, the maximum security prison for men in Georgia," said Kefing in an interview with *Phoenix*.

Todd complained to Cheryl about ill-treatment, and Cheryl and her friend Dessie contacted civil rights groups and prison authorities in their hometown of Atlanta, Kefing said.

They could get no aid, he continued, so "they decided to go directly to the prison themselves. (There) the police came over to harass the women. They were put in jail."

After three days, Kefing said, friends in Atlanta paid the women's bonds, and the women, penniless, began to hitchhike home.

"Ronnie Horne picked them up, posing as a police officer, with a CB radio. He had a holstered pistol on the seat of the car," Kefing said, adding an autopsy showed he was also drunk.

After arranging a rendezvous with a friend, Kefing maintained Horne attempted to rape the women. Woods was tried in Hawkinsville, Georgia, for his murder, in February, 1976.

"Like, if you go through (Hawkinsville) now, and you are black," Kefing said, "you still got to go to the back door (of) the public places. The civil rights movement didn't touch Hawkinsville. The old plantation system still exists."

Kefing charges that the jury was pressured to convict Woods, and he ridicules the combination of charges for which she was convicted.

Kefing said Woods was convicted of manslaughter and armed robbery, and that the former implies "acting in the heat of passion," while the latter implies premeditation. This is a contradiction, Kefing said.

Why then, was Dessie Woods convicted?

"We believe," Kefing said, "(she) is in prison because she is a subject and colonial person."

"When we look back," he continued, "and see 12- and 13-year-old black children, like Emmett Till, being murdered because he supposedly looked at a white woman, and police patrolling our community like U.S. troops patrolling Vietnam . . .

". . . We say that's colonial terror, and that rape is a form of colonial terror, which Dessie Woods was subjected to, which Joan Little was subjected to – down through the years the state has obviously condoned the raping of black women by white men, and that's obviously a colonial contradiction."

Because Woods and the defense committee have taken this stand, Kefing claims the media is ignoring the case. "Anytime the state is exposed, naturally they are going to try to isolate those who are trying to expose it," he said.

To overcome this, Kefing said the defense committee is fighting for Woods' release not only in the courtroom but also in the streets.

The Georgia Supreme Court "denied a motion to rehear the case," Kefing said. "That means the state system is exhausted, and now the case will go before the federal courts."

Summer classes

'Universal' language

by David Ruiz del Vizo, Jr.

Three courses on the Esperanto language will be taught at SF State this summer. Though the language is not commonly spoken today (and never was), it is intended as a universal language that would eliminate communication problems between countries.

"There have been attempts to make it an auxiliary language," said David Jordan, UC San Diego professor who will teach it here. "At one time, it was very successful, especially during the two world wars."

According to Jordan, the language developed in Poland in 1887. Its inventor, Ludovic Zamenhof, saw how language barriers exacerbated racial and national antagonisms.

Since its creation, Esperanto has been used for cooperation between countries in scientific research. It has also been used in commerce and tourism.

Jordan said the language is spoken among some Europeans in both communist and democratic countries. It is used in highly developed countries such as Japan, Poland, Sweden, and England.

"Compared with other languages," Jordan said, "it is relatively easy to pick up. If you know Arabic, it's even easier. Learning it would require much investment of time, but the outcome is tremendous."

Every year, conventions on Esperanto attended by about 4,000 have been held in Europe. Some literary works, such as *Hamlet*, have been translated into Esperanto.

"With the beginner course I'm teaching, I hope the students can gain a moderate fluency in the language," Jordan said. "It's an ideal thing for linguistic students."

Jordan said he learned Esperanto through a book he found. He teaches the course every other semester at UCSD.

Though the language is uncommon, Jordan said "people will become enthusiastic wherever you travel because you know it."

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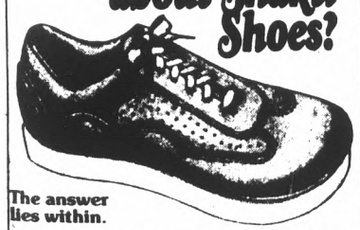

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OPINIONS

Ten years after

Ten years have passed since SF State was temporarily shut down by riots and a student strike. It was an era that is little more than a dim memory to today's students. It was a time charged with a social consciousness that most of us might still support in word but never by action.

Within the last week, this campus was revisited by two reminders of those times. Call them what you will – dinosaurs, remnants, flotsam or survivors – but neither SF State's School of Ethnic Studies nor Stokely Carmichael have compromised their goals over the last decade.

It appears that the university administration is trying to ignore the Ethnic Studies program into oblivion now that radical chic and white support of black power have fallen by the roadside in favor of the get-a-degree-and-get-a-job attitude of the 70s. Ethnic Studies instructors operate out of small offices and large closets. The school dean, Danilo T. Begonia, has compared their treatment to life in the ghetto.

The university is currently looking at what directions it should take in the future. The four Ethnic Studies departments have consistently not been represented in such university planning committees as the Academic Planning Group, the Interdisciplinary Studies task force or, the Presidential Commission on Long-Range planning.

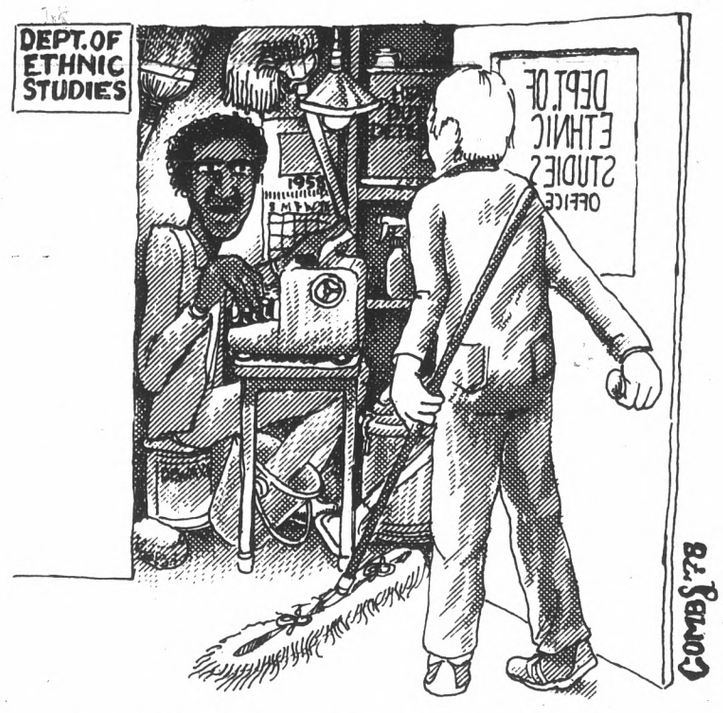
It could be excused as an oversight if a special program with limited appeal was left off such a wide range of committees. But when it is done to one of the eight schools in the university – a school that apparently has not become anymore popular with the administration since famous president S.I. "Don" Hayakawa tried to abort it ten years ago – it is more than oversight or coincidence.

Carmichael has gone the way of the Ethnic Studies program. Unlike many famous radicals of the 60s, he has not yielded. He has not turned to religion, he has not taken to editing pornographic magazines, he has not taken est or started frequenting the Academy Award presentations. Carmichael still talks of revolution. Consequently, he has not been embraced by press or public as one of the lost sheep returning to the flock.

Both the Ethnic Studies program and Stokely Carmichael have been ignored by the press because they aren't interesting any longer. They have both been ignored by the public because they don't mirror our return to nature and our new era of enclosed shopping malls.

Times have changed, but Stokely Carmichael and the faculty of the School of Ethnic Studies have not. If we have not deliberately tried our best to ignore them, then we have done our worst to help them.

We have closed our eyes, but they have not gone away. And they will not go away no matter how long Paul F. Romberg, the rest of the administration, and other bureaucrats ignore them.



"Just budget requests....I'll be out in a minute."

Iran at the crossroads

by Gene Zbikowski

Since early April, demonstrations have disrupted the major cities of Iran. Thousands of protestors have attacked and destroyed government property, the headquarters of Iran's only legal party, and foreign-owned banks.

Iran is on the other side of the world, and 60 percent of its 21 million people are peasants. A reasonable question is: Why are demonstrations in Iran important to Americans?

Iran is closely tied to the United States. More than 5,000 U.S. corporations have holdings there. Iran buys $4 billion worth of arms from the United States each year, more than half of all U.S. arms sold abroad. Because it borders the Soviet Union, Iran is an important Cold War base.

To defend corporate and military interests in Iran, the U.S. government has supported the absolute monarchy of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The Shah operates a secret police agency called SAVAK. Two years ago, the International Commission of Jurists reported that SAVAK has been "expertly trained by Israeli secret service, the U.S. CIA, and agents of the U.S. Agency for International Development."

The same report estimates that there are 100,000 political prisoners in Iran, most of whom have been tortured.

Clearly, the U.S. government has resorted to the most vicious methods to protect our supposed interests.

But the government is not alone. In January, 1977, the *Chronicle of Higher Education* reported Iran has 74 agreements with about 50 U.S. colleges and universities. Nearly a third are contracts for "working for the Iranian government departments or organizations, including...police and military." What the CIA can't do, some professors will.

What the government does abroad it will logically also do here. A November, 1976, FBI memorandum, made public through a Freedom of Information suit, said: "Noted that Mansui Rafizadeh is the principle representative of SAVAK in the United States and is a foreign liaison source of the (FBI) New York Office."

Why should the FBI maintain contact with a secret police agency? To pass along information it gathers about Iranian students and their American friends? To learn secret police methods?

The whole situation, with police agencies as thick as thieves, is neither in our interest nor in the interest of the Iranian people. The violent demonstrations of the last few weeks tell us what the Iranian people want us to do. They demand the United States out of Iran!

We should support their struggle, which is also our struggle. The Iranian Students Association (ISA) will hold a protest meeting Saturday, May 6, at 7:30 p.m. at Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, 430 Scott St., San Francisco.

This will be a chance for Americans to demonstrate their support for the Iranian's desire for democratic government and national liberation.

A cold year in Hell

by Robert Rubino

There was no sun. There were no women. But in 1969 it was better than being in Vietnam.

Nobody got killed at Thule, Greenland, but how does a bureaucracy take statistics on the psychological scars endured by 21-year-old men who are isolated for a year?

"Y'all volunteered for this here Air Force," the master sergeant drawled as he sucked in smoke from his 33rd Camel of the day. "So quit your bitchin'. Y'all are here on your own free will."

Lifers had a cold, solid logic all their own. But none of us felt there was a reasonable choice among Vietnam, Canada, or prison.

It was survival, pure and simple.

Isolated and remote on the northwest coast of Greenland, 2,222 miles directly north of New York City and deep into the Arctic Circle, Thule was without a single ray of sunshine in winter.

And what a winter it was. Sixty-below-zero and frequent blizzards. We were the cold orphans of what we called the Air Farce – whose slogan was, "Peace is our profession."

But loneliness was our profession and drunkenness one of our more celebrated hobbies.

Drinking made some of us cry, but it made most of us laugh. And the laughter was always deep, desperate belly laughter.

Drinks were fifteen cents at Thule and the official bar was open 12 hours a day, seven days a week. The unofficial bar, run by some enterprising Danish civilians, was open the other twelve hours.

Greenland is under the jurisdiction of Denmark, and Danes worked on the base as cooks, mechanics, and drivers for three or four months a year on a rotating basis.

"Ya, ya," they would tell us, "we get you good booze and dope."

The Air Force allowed the drinking, but the dope smoking was definitely underground. And for a dollar every Friday night, the Danes also provided the hardest core of porno north of Copenhagen.

Of course, it only aggravated the loneliness. And of course we were there every Friday night with our dollars.

We heard the Jets win the Super Bowl in January and the Mets win the World Series in October. In between, Armed Forces Radio played Janis Joplin, the Beatles, and every country and western record ever made.

In summer the temperatures soared up to 20 and 30 degrees above zero, and the landscape of flat, unending ice and snow turned into one of flat, unending mud. Such warm sunshine and frostless ground inspired us to play softball and go on five mile hikes to the outskirts of the air base, where in the blazing sunshine at 3 a.m. we could look out at the awesome silent expanse and truly feel we were on a differnet planet.

In the middle of summer there were 24 hours a day of bright, blinding sunshine and we averaged four hours of sleep against the 14 hours of sleep averaged in the sunless winter.

Motivation was difficult since we were stranded on an obsolete radar base with nothing much else to do while on duty except give weather reports to the mail planes coming in from the States.

But camaraderie came most easily.

Besides drinking contests and eating contests, there were the 48-hour poker games and the three-hour handball games. We were competitive and intense. And there was the incredible barroom brawl between two fleshy principals named Roarke and Rudd.

"Okay, fat boy, you better quit before I really hurt you bad," Roarke said as he tossed Rudd into a table and some chairs, spilling booze and breaking glass.

"Up yours, red-neck, I'm going to teach you to keep your mouth shut about somebody else's woman."

Rudd emerged from the debris like a wounded rhino and charged into Roarke's gut with a ferocity that sent them crashing through a door and spilling into the frigid air outside.

We shot a lot of pool and a lot of bull about how many women we'd had.

In the intimate brotherhood of drunkenness, a few of us confessed to being virgins. And nobody laughed.

One of us received the news he had lost his father and so he was sent home after nine months at Thule. Before he got on the plane, though, he cried and hugged us all.

And one of us, groveling on a barracks floor from nervousness and a wicked hangover, called long distance to New York and became engaged.

"Yeah, honey," he mumbled, "I really miss you. I love you. Only 37 days to go."

AS news and views

by Eric Newton

* Politics, wha?: They're counting the votes today from this week's special AS election. The AS . . . you know . . . the biznez students (and friends) we pay so they can learn about government. On a 23,000) student campus, about 500 made it to the special election polls.

Why you didn't vote: It was sunny. You sat on the lawn. You got stoned. You didn't know. You didn't care. You didn't like the looks of Kevin Meagher pounding his buddies on their arms at the polling place . . .

* The proposed amendment had better lose: There are too many coincidences. Wayne Lukaris, AS *presidente*, proposed it – supposedly to increase corporate efficiency. A side effect of the amendment would be to lengthen the student representatives' terms by six months.

IT JUST SO HAPPENS that Lukaris was elected vice-chair of the CSUC student president's group and wants to run for chair in June. If this amendment passes, his term will last long enough for that job, and the road ahead will be paved smoothly for our young politico.

* Grab bag of screw-ups: Stokely Carmichael's speaking fee was chopped Tuesday – because of Third World Disunity – from $1,200 to $600. He didn't even earn that.

You say you want a revolution, Stokely, but you stroll on stage in a clean black and gold shirt with a big silver watch and you hardly look revolutionary. All this while your tour agent, John Trimble, frowns over the fee cut.

Reason for an energetic half-hour instead of an 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Barbary-Coast-as-advertised rant and rave: The Pan Afrikan and Asian clubs couldn't iron out control of the room.

The Asian students wanted the stage at noon. The Pan Afrikan group got their 10 a.m. program started at 10:45. Aren't student organizations organized?

Instead of a sense-talking Carmichael for two hours in one room, SF State students got a 1960s bathtub ring for 35 minutes in the Barbary Coast and 25 minutes in the basement.

* More on voting: She wears a cardboard sign, "Please register." She hangs around the library entrance and calls tiredly to passers-by. She's voted in every election since Roosevelt.

She's Lillian Singer, who works for "a few pennies" from the Democratic Central Committee registering voters.

Registration forms are at the Union info desk. The deadline for California primary registration is May 8, next Monday. This is not an AS election. Sign up and vote for Jarvis-Gann so you can pay a fat tuition next year.

* The ad you should have seen: Last week, Franciscan Shops advertised on page two of this newspaper, and listed a $289 calculator for $109. Almost immediately, the store's six calculators were sold out. Orders came in. But don't rush down there; a retraction is on p. 3 this week.

To top it off, Franciscan Shops gave the purchasers of each discounted machine a free $12 mini-calculator.

* *Zenger's* spit: "Lukaris didn't cut any stories. There was only one story in question and the managing editor cut it," says one irate Zengoid.

"*Zenger's* will not print next semester," says Lukaris, who, with all his biznez skills, couldn't get cheap insurance for the AS paper.

Lukaris wants a two-page all-AS supplement in the *Golden Gater*, formerly known as *Campus Phoenix*. The *Gater*, up for Romberg's approval, would be funded by the IR fee. Lukaris, relieved of *Zenger's*, would have $32,000 more for his shenanigans in the Union.

* A final Lukaris note: he must be getting close to Stephen Dobbs, assistant to Romberg. A caller asking for Dobbs was answered by a secretary, "Is this Wayne?"

* CARP, a local Reverend Moon study group, now shows movies. The theater is in Parkmerced, at a CARP abode. Free movies, free dinner and all they want is your soul.

* Idea of the week: SF State President Paul F. Romberg made a Tiburon appearance this week to open a new biology lab. When will he be around to open his office?

Romberg is an able diplomat. He should be lofted in a balloon over the country to talk with Rodo, the monster, who KSAN fans know is about to destroy the U.S.A. Maybe P.F.R. can talk him out of it. Maybe Rodo will be hungry . . .

* Last gasp: A Zengoid, Pat Anderson, called this week to ask me if I was mugged. No. But, like a double-edged knife, rumors can cut both ways. Rumor has it that Miguel Mendoza, unknown except to all the other unknown AS legislators, jogged into the *Zenger's* office and told the tall mugging tale.

So be it.

LETTERS

Congratulations

On behalf of the housing staff and the residents of Verducci Hall, I would like to express our collective thanks for the coverage in the April 27 issue of *Phoenix* given to our arson and fire alarm difficulties.

The article by Dave Peterson was positive, concise, informative and accurate and the editorial with its accompanying artwork was in excellent taste, well-written and effective.

It is more than comforting to know that when the chips are down, the *Phoenix* staff can be so professional and supportive.

Don Finlayson
Director of Housing
and Food Services

Last time around

Which *Phoenix* d'ya read? It is with a mixture of admiration and anger that I read the clever propaganda that Arab propagandists put out. The admiration is for the evident dedication to a believed cause and the cleverness of some of the execution. The anger arises because so much of the, repeat, very clever propaganda consists of lies, distortions and half-truths. The Arabs have every right to present their side and it is unrealistic for one to expect that it be without bias. No doubt they consider that they are at war, and therefore justified in using the technique of the Hitler Lie – which says to lie enormously – because people will think that the lies just have to be the truth, bacause of their very enormity.

As to specifics as concerns the *Phoenix*, Mr. Mehrabian does not bow to *Phoenix* for the very large coverage the Arabs have gotten and talks only of events not covered. He cannot (unless his zeal blinds him) expect *Phoenix* to carry news about all the events of all the special interest groups at SF State. His zeal may blind him to this fact – if not, then he is very clever, indeed, and I admire his ingenuity in using the Letter to the Editor Technique in getting information about Arab Student Organization events published. It is vital, however, for fair journlism, that the editors of *Phoenix* not be pressured by Mr. Mehrabian into giving the Arab cause more than their balanced portion of *Phoenix* in comparison with other students or student group activities.

My reading of *Phoenix* tells me that the pressure exerted by the Arab students has resulted in far greater *Phoenix* coverage for them than any other special interest group on campus. I believe it would be a pretty safe bet, for instance, that if a linage count was made, Arab student news would show as 10 to 20 or probably many more times that allotted to Israeli or Jewish student news. In all fairness I would suggest that this be done. My personal experience, of last semester, would indicate to me that a bias exists in favor of Arab propaganda. I answered a long detailed about Arab Student Organization propaganda letter to the editor. It was not published. I called the editor. Yes, it had been received on time. Why wasn't my answer published? My letter was too long. Well, what length will you publish? One page double spaced. Will you publish my letter if I rewrite it? Much hemming and hawing and resistance and no real committment. The one-page letter was written and sent. Was it published? Yes, but only about 60 or 70 percent and that with much of the guts torn out.

Please, editors, let's be fair to everyone – and please measure Arab student news against all other campus special interest groups. Please, editors, use your impartial judgment irrespective of any kind of special interest pressure from any source.

Philip Fein

Editor's note:

And there you have it, readers: Mr. Fein insists we print "10 or 20" times as much copy about the Arab point of view as about the Jewish point of view. Last week, Mr. Mehrabian argued just the opposite in his letter.

Oh, well. Somebody's right.

Gym dandy Phoenix

Thank you very much for your news article on Mike Gans ("And in this corner . . . ," March 30). The article was most interesting, and quite well written. The photographs were exceptionally good. All in all, it was a terrific write-up. Thanks again.

Don Stewart, manager
Newman's Gymnasium

Let 'em eat cake

Just a thought concerning recent *Phoenix* articles on Professional Food Management:

When Bob Lisberger resigned his PFM managerial post a few weeks ago, a farewell party was held for him. It seemed to be a rather nice affair with free cake, punch and piano entertainment. The PFM management stood on one side of the room and the students stood on the other side, wolfing down the free cake and punch.

The next day at lunch, as the dormies shuffled down the food line, I couldn't help noticing some of the slices of cake on sale. The cake looked suspiciously like the cake that had been free the evening before at Bob Lisberger's farewell party . . . leftovers again.

Bruce Iwamoto

Provost blasted

It is noted that Provost Donald Garrity certainly never has anything positive to say about anyone, much less anything.

Ex-president John Summerskill, who came to SF State from Cornell, is the first and only president that I am aware of who attempted implementation of the civil rights guidelines as mandated by federal and state law. He was the only CSUC president I am aware of who literally busted his back running all over the U.S. begging philanthropists for scholarships and grants for this community's economically disadvantaged, only to have his efforts scuttled because there's some dumb law in the California Education Code that says that monies can not be accepted when targeted for specific groups by their racial category. (I still wonder what happened to the several thousands of dollars specifically earmarked for Black Studies?)

With all the negative forces Summerskill had to cope with, I can't fault the man for going where the energy was more positive in nature. He was (to me) a man of principles!

D. Garrity is seemingly an incipient force that SF State can do well without. Provost Donald Garrity has been in this most powerful position for 12 years? I'll bet he was not aware of the parameters that existed between the Vietnam returnees and the irrelevancy of the curriculum, the relationship to the job market that led to the student strike! On the other hand, the article indicates he is still unaware and will, no doubt, remain as such.

Name witheld by request

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Created by Julie Johnson

Next week's issue will be the final one for the Spring Semester (May11) The Deadline for Unclassifieds will be Monday at noon.

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Color T.V. 18" Panasonic — needs slight work — $90 or best offer. 992-2556.

Student consultants needed to work in Information Science Lab next fall. Prefer work-study qualified. Applicants see Randy (x 1157) HLL 383.

Students wanted to work as information science lab consultants in Fall semester. Contact Randy, Lab Manager, HLL 383, ext. 1157, ASAP.

Room in house in Mill Valley. Fine spot for transportation/good roommates/rent. $143 plus deposit 388-4794 — talk to anyone.

For Sale: '75 Ford Pinto 35,000 miles, runs perfect, radials & mags, clean. 22,000 call 665-8634 after five.

Wanted: used motorcycle helmet, Bell type. Call John at 647-3285.

For Sale: '63 VW Bug rebuilt engine, replaced clutch, new brakes. Runs good! Clean, $675. 566-9361 or 584-8985.

Paid internships available for summer through Cooperative Education Program. Contact Coop Ed office 469-2208 or come by our office in N-Adm 454.

Looking for woman with young child to share apartment with my child and me in Parkmerced. Phone Joy, extension 2208.

Parkside Theater Taraval at 19th Ave. 661-1940

Thursday—May 4: Last Day!

"PAPILLON" Steve McQueen, Dustin Hoffman

Confined in a French penal colony, a prisoner tries again and again to escape. Although he endures great hardship and suffering, his spirit is unvanquished. In theme, this popular adventure yarn is reminiscent of The Great Escape, which also explored man's longing for freedom and his resolve to achieve it. 2½ hours long.

"MAN WHO WOULD BE KING"
Sean Connery, Michael Caine

The setting: 19th Century India. Two swaggering adventurers make their way over the mountains into remote country which they set out to conquer. Like Treasure of the Sierra Madre, also directed by John Huston, the film explores ambition, friendship, and greed. Based on the Rudyard Kipling story. Length: 2 hours, 9 minutes.

"Papillion": ONCE at 9:20/"Man": ONCE at 7:00
(Note: Both films are long. In at 7:00, Out at 11:50)

Friday — Sunday—May 5-7:

"LOOKING FOR MR. GOODBAR" (R)
Diane Keaton, Tuesday Weld

A dedicated teacher by day, Diane Keaton is an amoral swinger by night. Self-destructively, she bar-hops and takes drugs in a confused search for warmth, excitement, and love. Based on Judith Rossner's best selling nove.

"I WILL, I WILL...FOR NOW"
Diane Keaton, Elliot Gould

Diane Keaton and Elliott Gould are married and at war. She's frigid, he says. He's a compulsive, over-sexed girl-chaser, she says. They get a divorce. it doesn't take. The two go off to a sex clinic in Santa Barbara. No help. Eventually, though, their comic wanderings bring them back to themselves. A good supporting case includes Paul Sorvino, Candy Clark, and Victoria Principal.

"Looking": Friday: 8:30, Sat. & Sun.: 4:00, 8:30, Tues.: 8:30
Will: Fri.: 6:30, 10:50, Sat. & Sun.: 2:00, 6:30, 10:50

Wednesday and Thursday —May 10-11:

"THE CONFORMIST"
Jean-Louis Trintignant, Dominique Sanda, Stephanie Sandrelli

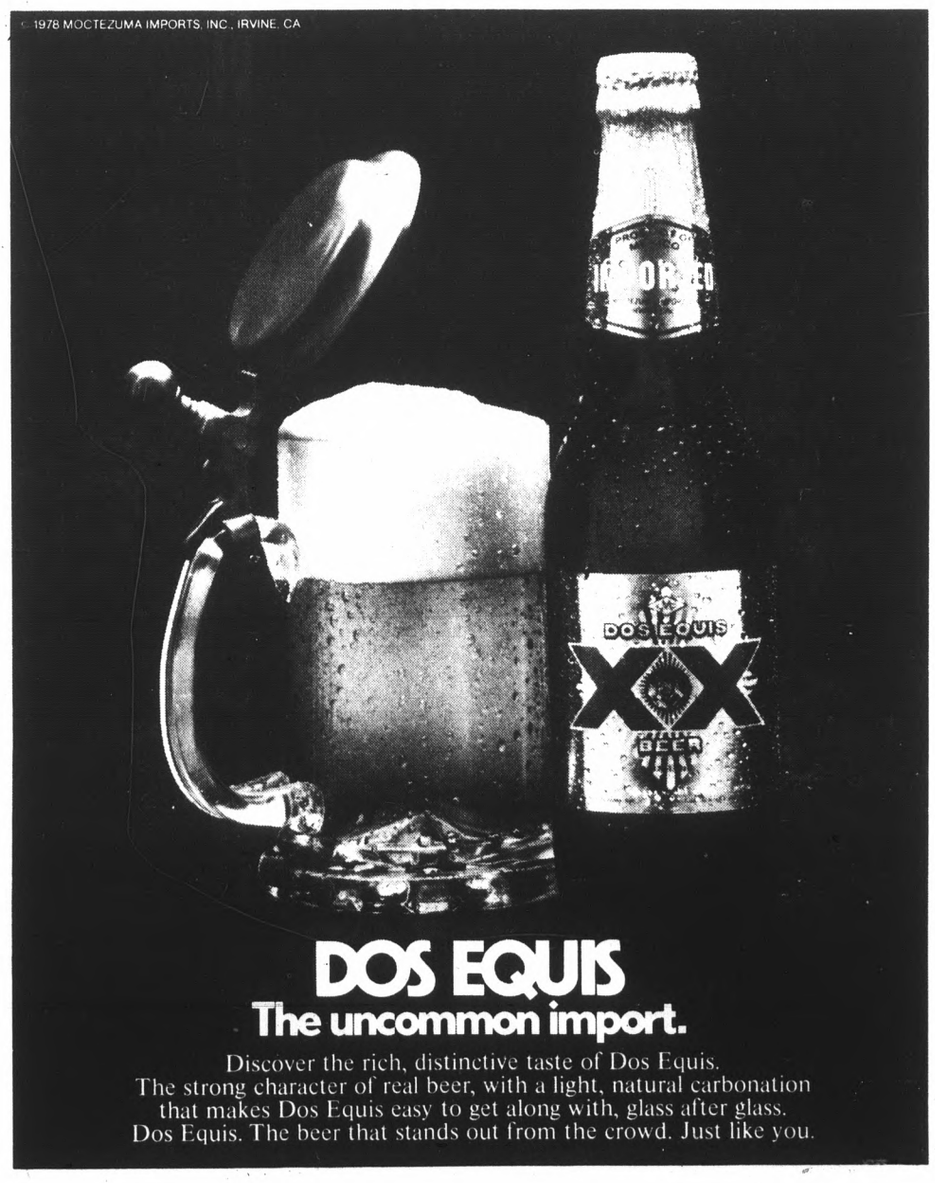
A traumatic sexual experience causes a youth to suppress his sexuality and aggression. As he grows toward manhood, his conformity becomes obsessive. Suspense is intensified as confomity finds an outlet in Italian fascism and political murder. English Subtitles.

"THE PASSENGER"
Jack Nicholson, Maria Schneider

A played-out journalist excapes his ties and responsibilities by makin an identity exchange with a dead man. Accompanied by an equally alienated young woman , he undertakes a treacherous journey through Africa and Europe, in search of physical and spiritual peace.. An American film directed by Michelangelo Antonioni.

"Conformist": 6:30, 10:35/"Passenger": Once at 8:30

ADULTS **$2.50** Sat. until 5:00 Sun. until 3:00 **$1.50**



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King of the roots

House plants for sale or rent

Continued from Page 1

knocked on the door and there was no answer. We went in and there were some people in bed. I didn't say two. I mean a lot of people. It was rather embarrassing. I don't want to have to deal with things like that."

Interior Plant Systems rents all kinds of plants. Customers generally know what they want, but occasionally Tardy does consultations and decides what she thinks would go best in the space that is going to be used.

Tardy's assistant, Linda Beishline, takes care of the plants in the showroom. She said she doesn't have any special method for keeping the plants healthy other than watering and communication.

"Communicating with plants is no joke," she said, "there's really something there. I get an intense feeling from plants that need water. When we get a lot of new plants in here, I get a feeling of chaos in my head because I don't know them and they don't know me. Once they've been here awhile it's all right.

"The more you get on a one to one situation with your plants, the better," she said. "But you can't tell that to the laymen – they'll think you're nuts."

All the plants in the showroom look healthy. Tardy buys them from growers. She has her own greenhouse which is used to nurse sick plants.

She determines her prices from the kind of plant and the going market price. After figuring what each type of plant is worth, she figures her price for individual plants by their height and container size. Once the plant is rented, however, the customer is not charged for additional growth.

Tardy wouldn't say what her prices were or how much money her business made. But she did say the largest of the plant rental businesses, Decorative Plant Service, takes in between $150,000 and $200,000 a month.

"They set the pace in this business," Tardy said. "They're huge."

The Decorative Plant Service Company's San Francisco office is in a small, one-story building south of Market Street. A mammoth lawn mower guards the entrance.

Sitting behind his desk, the company's foreman said he's not allowed to talk about the business.

"You'll have to call the main office," he said. "They can tell you the specifics."

He wasn't willing to talk about generalities either.

The receptionist was willing to talk as she sat behind the thick wall of plants that separate her desk from the others in the office.

"It's a very competitive, but very lucrative business," she said. "They have over a thousand accounts here. They grow all their own plants. They have lots and lots of greenhouses in Hayward."

She said the company's list of accounts include all the Zim's restaurants, some Wells Fargo banks, the Union Square Hilton and a lot of doctors, lawyers and accountants.

"We get anywhere from $25 to $2,000 a month from each account," she said, "depending on what kind of plants they're renting and the size. We charge by the foot. I think the average is about $2.50 a month per foot.

"It's cheaper for a lot of places to rent from us instead of buying their own plants, especially places like big hotels. They'd have to hire people to take care of the plants."

Decorative Plant Service also sells plants and has recently begun to rent outdoor plants.

The saleswoman, Bev Tree, was willing to divulge a little information about the business.

"There's really not much to talk about," she said. "You get the plants, schlep 'em around, stick 'em in the right spot and that's it."

Tree also has to deal with complaints.

"I get these calls all day," she said. "People call up and say, 'Your plant's dead.' 'Two leaves just fell off my Benjamina. Would you come over and clean it up?' 'Somebody stole your plants.' I get millions of calls."

Cop fires pistol in campus arrest

Continued from Page 1

mean to use it. All the laws deal with using reasonable force. Peace officers have the right to use enough force to overcome resisting force and effect an arrest. Deadly force is the ultimate.

"If you have a life and death situation, then you're equipped to handle it. But in a situation where you would fire a warning shot, you're just not involved in that kind of life and death situation, in most cases," Schorle said.

"We carry a sidearm for defensive purposes, and that's the posture the police are in for all physical confrontations. Defensive," he said.

Officers of the campus police are authorized only revolvers firing the .38 caliber cartridge. Other handguns in common use by civil and state police departments, such as .357 magnums and 9mm semi-automatic pistols, are specifically prohibited.

Heavier weapons such as shotguns and automatic rifles may not be used on this campus. Although some CSUC campuses are authorized shotguns, they must be approved through Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke's office in Long Beach.

Scoble, speaking for Konnilyn G. Feig, vice president of administrative affairs, stated that "a thorough review was taken (of the McKeever case) and appropriate personnel actions were taken in accordance with the policies for the CSUC system."

Scoble added that "since the action was a personnel matter and there are severe restrictions on the kind of information that can be given out in such cases, the vice president's office wished to provide no further information."

Although McKeever declined comment herself, Schorle did say that his understanding was that McKeever had no intention of actually shooting the suspect.

"I can't say that I would never fire a warning shot," said Schorle. "I would certainly rather do that than have to kill somebody."

Prop. 13 flunks out with teachers

Continued from Page 1

"I would think if it went through, we would feel some impact in the next few years," said Alfred Leidy, comptroller of Fiscal Affairs. "It all depends on the degree the state comes to the rescue of local governments. We don't feel it would have an immediate effect next year. We haven't figured out the exact logistics.

"They'll be looking for ways to cover costs other than property taxes. It could force tuition increases. But the Board of Trustees has resisted that."

Leidy disagreed with CFA's opinion on the priority the CSUC has for state funds. He described its chances as "high."

No one knows for sure how much the state will come to the aid of local governments or how the CSUC system will be affected. Governor Brown said he is not in favor of any giveaway programs to local governments.

Brown, the CFA and many other organizations recommend Proposition 8 as an alternative to the drastic tax cuts of Jarvis-Gann.

Proposition 13 specifically spells out tax cuts for everyone, even business. Proposition 8 "allows" residential property to be taxed at a lower rate than commercial property. It does not specifically state that taxes will be cut and it doesn't limit the assessment. Critics of Proposition 8 say that if it passes, the property tax rate might be lower but the assessment could be raised to offset any tax revenue loss in a few years.

If property taxes are lowered for landlords, supposedly the savings will be passed on to renters. No formal provision exists for this in Proposition 13. But if the Jarvis-Gann initiative does pass, students might get a fee increase, but they might get some rent relief at the same time.

A video program on Proposition 13 will be aired on monitors in the Student Union's Barbary Coast from 11 a.m. to noon on Friday, May 12.

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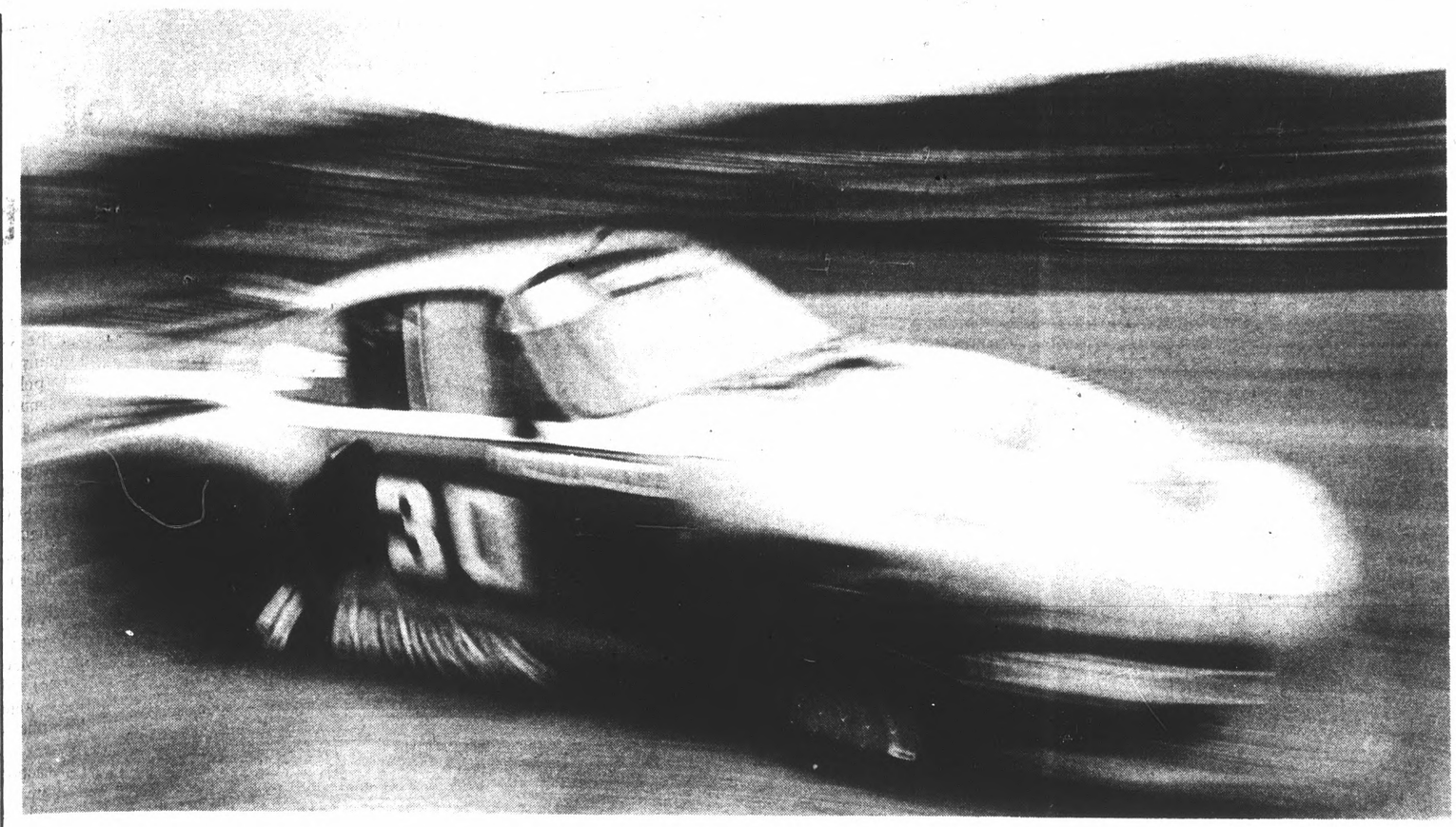

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by
Dave Epperson

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ARTS

Rhymes, riddles, and reasons

by Jeff Kaye

A hush fell over the crowd as she walked out and it was so quiet you could hear a pin drop. So much for your basic mood-setting Arts page opening.

Yesterday a crowd of local literary types jammed the Barbary Coast in the Student Union to hear Margaret Atwood read her poetry. Obviously this was big doings because the Barbary Coast rarely gets more than six or seven people inside for any event. This time there were well over 200. Maybe 250. Well anyway, it was SRO. If you're interested in numbers go count the chairs and add 20.

Atwood has written 7 books of poetry, three novels and a book on Canadian literature. Judging from the large, enthusiastic turn-out yesterday, it is probably safe to say that her published works range from very good to excellent.

Atwood's first volume of poems, *The Circle Game* won the Governor-General's award in 1966. Could this be where Joni Mitchell got the idea for her song of the same name? We'll probably never know.

In writing about Atwood's poetry, the person who writes Poetry Center press releases said: "Atwood's poems reveal an obsession with space – the spaces within, around and between human beings."

Well, they're the experts. Still, it seems a bit ambivalent to describe someone's poetry as being about the space around human beings. If you look closely enough, all poetry is about space.

All great poetry – from Elliot's classic *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* to Beefheart's off-the-wall *The Dust Blows Forward and the Dust Blows Back* – was written to be viewed from a number of angles. No doubt Atwood's is the same.

But deeper meaning is not what's important at a poetry reading. Communication between speaker and audience is. True, "Communication" is another one of those ambivalent words, but in Atwood's case it takes meaning.

Atwood was fascinating to listen to. She spoke in the same droll, monotone most poets do, but her words were clean and crisp. It was enjoyable to listen to her even if you weren't really sure what she was talking about.

For all the true poetry buffs out there, here's some background information on Atwood.

She was born in Ontario, Canada, on Nov. 18, 1939. She received her BA from the University of Toronto in 1961 and her MA from Radcliffe in 1962. She has lived in Ontario, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton and the Quebec Northland.

Lest anyone forget she is Canadian, Atwood constantly talks about the country, both in her poems and in the stories she tells in between.

In a poem called *Marrying the Hangman* she tells of an actual event that took place in a backwoods Canadian town.

The local law said there were two ways a condemned prisoner's life could be spared. Male prisoners were spared if they took the job of hangman. Females would be spared if they married the hangman.

The poem is about two prisoners – one male, one female. He is only serving a four month sentence, but she is condemned to die. Through a crack in the wall, she speaks to him. Although he would otherwise be free in four months, she convinces him to take the hangman's job and marry her.

In answer to a question from the audience she said she is falsely regarded as a poet who began writing prose later. Her first book was a novel, but the publisher lost it for two years. By the time the publisher found it, she was already winning prizes for her poetry.

by Michael Molenda

It was so quiet the rumble of the ventilation system sounded like an approaching storm. When the poets spoke, their words hung on the still air.

Such was the attention an audience of more than 50 gave to James Koller and Douglas Woolf at the Poetry Center's reading last week.

Koller's presentation marked the first time in 11 years he has appeared at SF State's Poetry Center. His voice, soft and low-key, gave an indication of what Jimmy Stewart might sound like if Stewart had chosen to be a poet.

Koller's poems deal mainly with nature and he proved to have an excellent ear for animal sounds. He often incorporates the cries of owls, squirrels and other forest creatures into his verse.

"My poems are written when I can't keep them any longer," Koller said at his previous reading in 1967. "The thing is to get it out, to release the animal spirits."

Currently Koller is editor and publisher of *Coyote's Journal*, a position he has held since 1964. To date his works include four poetry collections *(Some Cows, The Dogs and Other Dark Woods, California Poems,* and *Poems for the Blue Sky)* and a novel *(If You Don't Like Me, You Can Leave Me Alone).*

Douglas Woolf, who followed Koller, proved to be the more animated of the two poets. He leaned over his manuscript, then backed away, hands in back pocket, hands free, hands wiping forehead, and hands wringing like Charles Dicken's Uriah Heep.

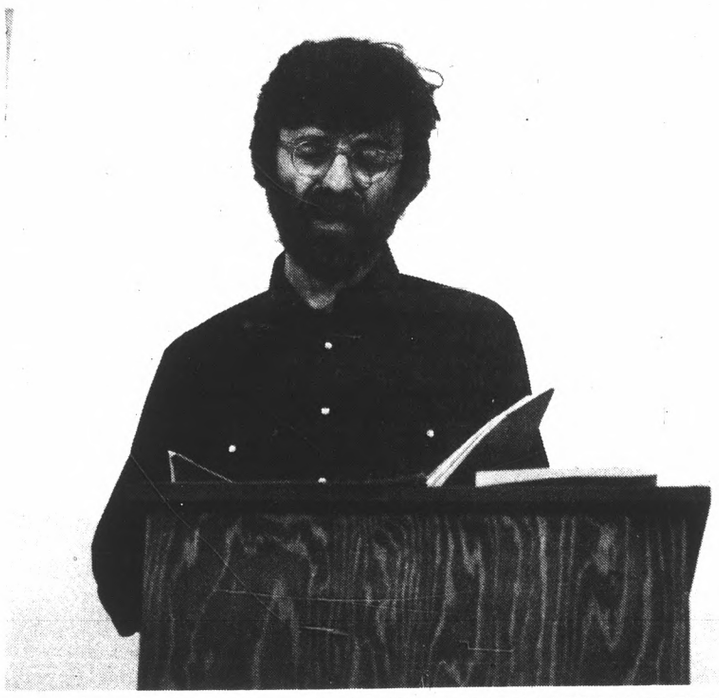
Dressed in blue jeans and a red wool shirt, Woolf spoke softly and expressively. The rhythm of his words often matched the vitality of his physical movements.

It was unclear whether Woolf's vivacious and erratic presentation was influenced by his poetic muse, or by the dull gray canteen of wine he carried to the podium. During Koller's reading, Woolf and a lady friend sat in the back of the room, sweetening Koller's verse with periodic sips from the well-used canteen.

Woolf served in the Air Corps during World War II, and after graduating from the University of New Mexico, went on to hold a number of jobs.

It was from this plethora of semi-careers (which included farm hand, typist, and ice cream vendor) that Woolf developed his continuing man-on-the-run character.

His published works include *Signs of a Migrant Worrier, Hypocrite Days, Yeh, John-Juan,* and *Had.*



Photos by Joan Kadin

It was a very active week for SF State's Poetry Center. Top: James Koller, who gave a reading last week. Middle: Douglas Woolf brown bagging some wine before he followed Koller. Bottom: Margaret Atwood as she appeared for a reading yesterday at the Barbary Coast.

INTERMISSION

Sex education, New Orleans style

by Joyce Lodwick

A movie about prostitution may seem a pale rehash of a time worn plot. Louis Malle's *Pretty Baby*, however, is truly an original.

This unusual, entertaining and meaningful story of a 12-year-old prostitute in 1917 New Orleans is a cinematic landmark. Regrettably, the subject matter will probably obstruct the path to commercial success. The film has been banned in Toronto, and other cities have threatened censorship.

Brooke Shields stars as Violet – a young participant in the world's oldest profession. Shields turns in an amazing performance, incredible for her age. Much of the story is told through her facial expressions, a feat that many actresses twice her age could not accomplish. She lessens the shock value of the movie by nearly making the viewer forget that she is in fact a child.

A sensitive depth in Keith Carradine's acting ability is revealed with his portrayal of Bellocq, the photographer who falls in love with Violet. There is no trace of the cool *Nashville* stud in Carradine's Bellocq. His shabby dress, bumbling mannerisms and reticent, emotional temperment gain not only the viewer's sympathy but Violet's sincere infatuation. He is a melancholy character. Reality seems to be apart from him, making him an observer in a world which he cannot understand. All he knows is his photography and his love for Violet.

The other performances in the film are merely adequate, with the exception of Susan Sarandon – who plays Violet's selfish, prostitute mother with a charming blend of sexuality, motherliness, and desperation.

She leaves the whore house when a St. Louis businessman decides to marry her. Violet is left behind.

The best moments of *Pretty Baby* are the small ones. Humor is injected into the film by the expression of disgust on a toddler's face when he watches the elderly, cocaine sniffing madam wash her feet. The facial expression of the house's black piano player is poignant with memories of the slave trade when he watches Violet's virginity auctioned.

The sets used in *Pretty Baby* are period pieces – 1917 whorehouse style. Lavishly tacky, they create much of the atmosphere of the movie, aided immensely by the artistic photography of Sven Nykvist.

Much of the clothing worn by the "ladies of the night" is in style today. Has fashion gone full circle?

The weakest part of *Pretty Baby* is the ending.

Up to that point, the film was deliberate, accentuating the atmosphere and the superficial frivolity that barely masked the decadence. But when Bellocq loses Violet, we are not given a chance to feel anything; it is the only rushed scene in an otherwise leisurely paced movie. And that's a shame.

Creative Campus

a weekly calendar of events

Brown Bag Theatre presents *Death In Venice* by Thomas Mann, today and Friday at noon in CA 102. Admission is free. Next week Brown Bag features *Salome* by Oscar Wilde, Tuesday through Friday.

Violinist Anna Rapp performs a senior recital today at 4 p.m. in Knuth Hall in the Creative Arts Building.

Showcase Theatre presents *Yanks 3, Detroit 0, Top of the Seventh*, a comedy by Jonathan Reynolds, Tuesday and Thursday, May 9 and 11, at 1 p.m. in CA 107. Free.

University Green Room, a talk show produced entirely by SF State broadcasting students, airs on KFRC 610 AM every Sunday night at 12:15 a.m. Future guests include Norm Winer, Joan Darling.

Video Spot, a Broadcast Communication Arts Department production, will present two student productions: *He's So Beautiful When He's Angry*, produced by Carin Shapiro and directed by Joe Lee, and *The Miss Chinatown USA Pageant of 1978*, produced and directed by Frank Lee Jr. These productions can be viewed at the Union Depot on Tuesday, May 9 from noon to 1 p.m.

Creative Writing department sponsors a memorial reading for late faculty member Herbert Wilner on Monday, May 8, at 4 p.m. in HLL 135. Free.

The Prisoner's last two episodes will be aired by KQED and can be viewed on the large Advent TV screen in the Barbary Coast on Monday, May 8 at 7 p.m. Following the program there will be a panel discussion and surprise special events. Free.

Music of Japan will be featured at the Barbary Coast on Monday, May 8, at noon. Free.

Gian Franco Palmery, visiting poet from Italy, will read from his own works and from those of other contemporary Italian poets on Friday, May 5 from noon to 1 p.m. in the De Bellis Collection, 6th floor of the Library. Free.

Two Italian films, *A Storm of Strangers* and *A Brief Vacation*, will be shown in HLL 135 on Monday, May 8 at noon. Free.

The Poetry Center presents the final student readings of the semester on Friday, May 5 in conference room AB of the Student Union. Featured will be Phyllis Koestenbaum and Deborah Linton. Free.

Latin jazz group Phases will perform on Thursday, May 11, at noon in the Student Union plaza. Free.

Flutist Pamela McNeil will present her senior recital at 8 p.m. tonight in Knuth Hall, Creative Arts Building. Free.

Gone With The Wind will be shown today at 4 p.m. at the Barbary Coast. Free.

Jazz-rock will be performed by the Paul Chitlen Band on Friday, May 5, in the Union Depot from 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Free.

School of Creative Arts auditions for actors, singers and dancers for the 1978 summer season will be held Saturday, May 6, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in CA 102.

Television Center's Videospot presents Electronic Music in the Union Depot and CA 40 on Tuesday, May 9, from noon to 1 p.m. Free.

International Tournee of Animation will be shown by Cinematheque on Wednesday, May 10, at 8 p.m. in McKenna Theatre. Cost for students: $1.25.

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SONY

Mummies -- the deep, deep sleep of immortality

by Lisa Smith

Nes-Per-Nub still sleeps as he has slept for a few thousand years, hands folded on chest, body encased in linen.

The room is quiet – visitors speak in hushed tones. Temperature and humidity are carefully controlled and a faint chemical odor colors the air.

The mummy is one of 175 Egyptian artifacts exhibited by Marian Bernstein's Classical Archaeology 650 class at SF State. Students learn the art of conservation and restoration of ancient objects for museum exhibition.

Nes-Per-Nub was placed in a series of three sarcophagi, a student said, each elaborately decorated with pictures and hieroglyphs. These were intended to please the gods. When the mummy was brought here in 1972, the innermost sarcophagus was covered with tar as a preservative. Students painstakingly removed the tar a square inch at a time to reveal hidden artwork, the most intricate and colorfully-designed of the three coffins. The deciphered hieroglyphs depicted the mummy's name and occupation – a "door keeper" of the Temple of Anun.

The exhibits are part of the Sutro Egyptian Collection, brought to San Francisco in 1885. Adolph Sutro displayed the objects as curios in the now-defunct Sutro Museum. When the museum was razed, the artifacts were removed and are now in the process of being donated to the university.

Other objects include funerary boats, jewelry, stone vessels, tools, pottery, statuettes and hand-woven linen. Students act as guides and are happy to answer any questions. A carefully prepared booklet is also distributed.

Much of the jewelry shown consists of strung beads of many colors. As part of the restoration work, some pieces were restrung, a task that must have taken hours. The beads were made by a process called faience. Crushed quartz was made into a paste, shaped and baked. The variety of colors was obtained through impurities in the rock. Richer Egyptians were able to afford pieces made with gold, but faience jewlry is no less beautiful, with its peculiar, sparkling glaze.

Canopic jars, a set of four stone vessels, were used in a strange, funerary ritual. The viscera of the deceased was removed and each organ placed in its particular jar. Exhibited is the lid to one of these jars in the shape of the god Mestha, one of the four sons of Horus. Mestha protected the liver – the stomach, lungs and intestines were the responsibilities of Hapi, Duamutef and Kebh-Sennuf.

One look at the white limestone jar cover is enough to send shivers up the spine. Why this ritual was performed is still a mystery.

One case contains a collection of scarabs made in different materials and sizes. Some were worn on necklaces and mounted on rings while others were buried with the dead for protection against evil. Spiritually, the scarab represented the creative power symbolized by the sun. Practically, it served as an official seal of identification because of its uniquely engraved underside. Every Egyptian of importance had a personal scarab. The scarab has since been replaced by the driver's license.

Also displayed are two scraps of linen. This versatile fabric was used for everything from tents and sails to fine attire for the nobility. It isn't hard to imagine a long, flowing white robe, heavy enough to give protection from the fierce sun or another, thin and light, to adorn the daughter of a pharoah.

The exhibit is free and will be open until May 17. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday in Old Sci 115.

Photos by Gary Cameron

New Cuban cinema: opinion/background

by David Ruiz del Vizo, Jr.

Fidel Castro is making an impassioned, charismatic speech to thousands who frequently interrupt with applause. They unquestionably accept his words as gospel. He blames the CIA for the Cuban airline bombing that resulted in the death of 73 of his comrades in 1976. He calls for Cuban solidarity and climaxes the speech with the cry "To die for one's country is to live!"

Inevitably, that quote became the title of a Cuban film which kicked off the second New Cuban Film Festival currently featured at the Stage Door Cinema and previewed on campus last week. The festival is coordinated by SF State's Cinematheque.

To Die For One's Country has a stark resemblance to Leni Riefenstahl's *Triumph of the Will*, the carefully orchestrated, brilliantly edited Nazi propaganda film of the 1930s.

Interspersed throughout the film are scenes of Havana today. They indicate that somehow Cuba has been able to progress technologically without American aid. Posters of Che Guevara along the streets serve as a reminder to the Cubans of what it costs to make this progress possible. Guevara's struggle ultimately resulted in his death.

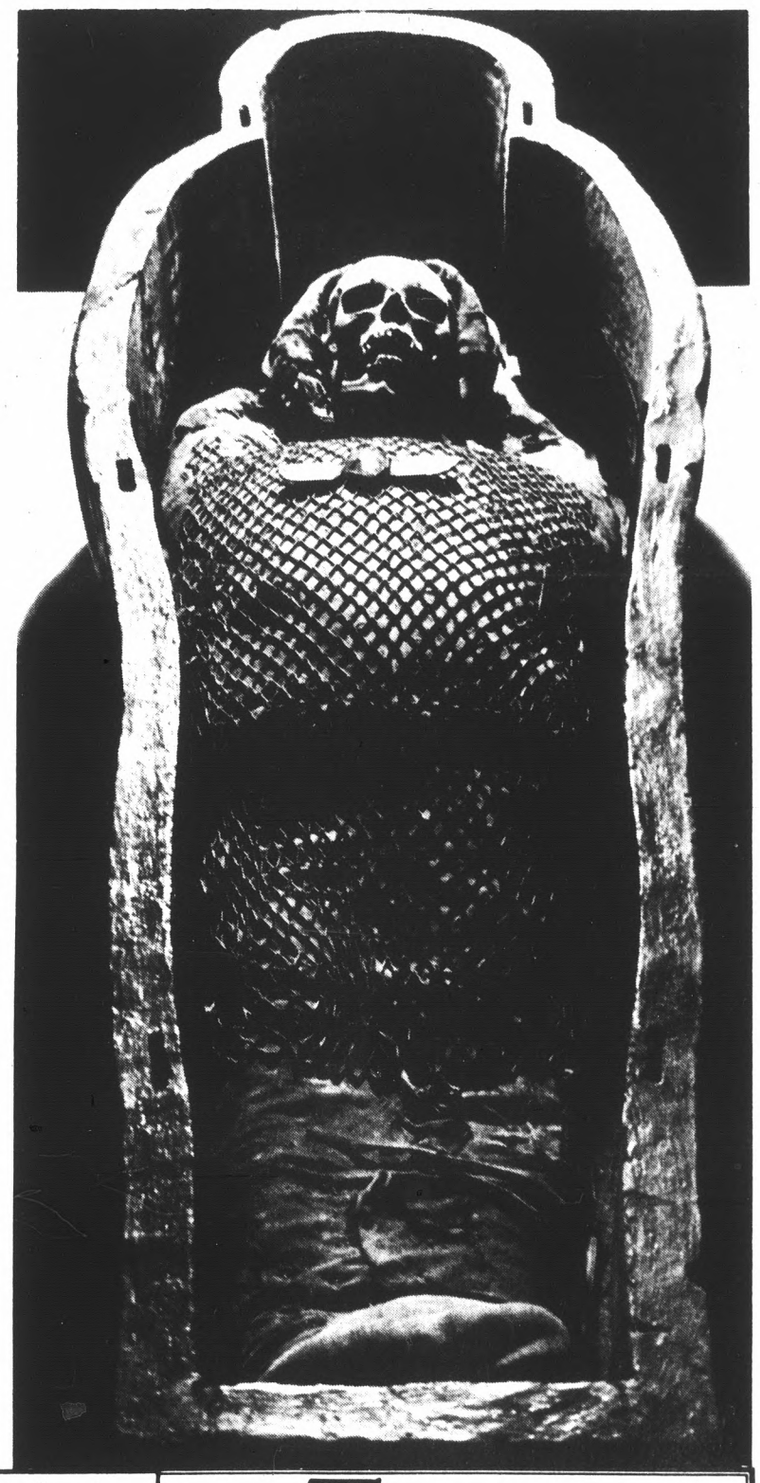
The second Festival of New Cuban Cinema, presenting eight new Cuban films, was held at the Stage Door Theater in San Francisco this week.

For the first time in nearly 20 years a Cuban filmmaking delegation was invited to the United States to attend the screenings of the award-winning films.

Santiago Alvarez, director of the Cuban Film Institute; Maira Vilasis Rodon, critic for the Institute; and Alina Sanchez Rodriguez, an actress in theater and film, traveled to the States to talk about their work in Cuban cinema.

They visited SF State April 27 for a panel discussion organized by Cinematheque, which also presented two Cuabn films that were not part of the festival: *To Die for One's Country Is To Live* and *Takeoff at 18:00*

Alvarez directed the first film, which is partly based on the bombing of a Cuban airliner in 1976. Alvarez's wife was among those killed.



Animation on film

It's come a long way since Mickey Mouse

by Roger Cruzen

Every age projects its own image of man into his art – a mirrored reflection of his relation to himself and the world.

In an age when the medium often obscures the message, the art of motion picture animation remains intact as a creative and expressionistic form that exists, except on Saturday morning television, almost free of commercial pollution.

The 13th annual *International Tournee of Animation* – a collection of animated shorts from 1977 – proves to be no exception and offers two hours of significant achievement in film art. SF State students will have the opportunity to see for themselves next Wednesday at 8 p.m. in a special showing at McKenna Theatre.

The tournee features two award-winning Canadian films: Co Hoedman's *Sand Castle*, which won an Academy Award in 1977 and shared top honors at the Festival d'Annecy in France last June, and *Bead Game*, by Ishu Patel, which also received an Oscar nomination. Both films were produced by the National Film Board of Canada.

The films express a deep concern for humanity – a major theme in all 15 films in the tournee. In *Sand Castle* sand creatures create some art of their own in an expression of artistic futility. *Bead Game*, by contrast, offers hope for survival in an aggressive world of the future through a display of man's creativity.

Both films use object animation – the technique of moving objects slightly in front of a stop-action camera, which creates a stroboscopic effect much like the flicker in a silent movie. In *Bead Game*, the task of shooting and moving thousands of beads in geometric patterns was an immense one that was painstakingly done over a period of two years.

Hungarian animator Otto Focky's *Scenes With Beans* is a classic example of object animation as beans take on the roles, both political and social, of life in contemporary society as viewed from a spaceship flying high above the planet. The result is a satirical look at man's many foibles and a sardonic look at his treatment of power.

But the most brilliant of the works is an example of line animation from another Hungarian, Marcel Jankovics. His film, *The Fight* depicts the inner struggle of the artist with his art form. The film, which won honors at the Cannes and Oberhausen festivals in 1977, is a vivid portrayal of the artist's battle to get in touch with his environment.

The tournee is not without the traditional cartoon style of animated film, however. *When I'm Rich*, by Derek Phillips, Stan Hayward and Ted Rockley of New Fields Animation in London, is a funny look at material dreams and their sometimes ironic results.

Italian animator Guido Manuli uses the same technique in a surrealistic view of religious beliefs that offers a humorous yet ironic plot about a cosmic savior. Manuli is a longtime animator who designed the Firebird sequence of Bruno Bozetto's feature film *Allegro Non Troppo*.

Also included in the collection is a work by San Francisco animator Vincent Collins, whose *Fantasy* closes the film. Collins, an independent filmmaker, has won much acclaim for his unique style of graphics which play subliminal tricks with the mind's eye to create an illusionary effect.

The *International Tournee of Animation* is presented by the International Animated Film Association to promote the animation industry by showcasing outstanding recent works. Prescott Wright, a part-time film instructor at SF State, coordinates the distribution of the animation tournee.

Admission prices for this special presentation will be $1.50 for students and $2.50 general.

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SPORTS

Wells Twombly

A regular bum in paradise

This is a memorial celebration for Wells Twombly, who celebrated himself to death one year ago today.

He physically expired on May 31 of last year, but he wrote his last *San Francisco Examiner* sports column on May 4. For Twombly, a consummate, prolific writer who had averaged a thousand words a day for six days a week for 20 years, his real death came with the conclusion of that final column.

According to his friend, Art Harris, Twombly held on dearly to his commitment to journalism and to his wry Welsh humor.

"What I'd really like is for someone to sneak into the *Examiner* and drop (my ashes) in a vat of ink for the last edition," Twombly told his wife, Peggy, toward the end.

The *Examiner* said he died of "an acute internal disorder." Now it's not unlikely that "acute internal disorder" was an un-clever euphemistic phrase for alcholism. Consider the fact that Twombly died of liver damage at 41. Consider the fact he had cultivated a vast reputation as an ebullient night person who never did comprehend the California law that closes bars at 2 a.m. And consider these macho words of brotherhood written by colleagues immediately after his death.

Reg Murphy, *Examiner* editor: "He would kid...that the bars were his beat."

Art Harris, *Examiner* writer: "Being his friend was like being recreation director on the *Titanic*. I've backed out of more saloons because one of us had said something less than temperate. You can tell his friends by their scars."

Ron Bergman, *Oakland Tribune* columnist: "Other reporters would look up from half-written stories and see Wells standing by the door to the press box, his typewriter encased, ready to return to the hotel for a drink. He had written three times the amount of words everyone else had, with twice the style."

Art Rosenbaum, *Chronicle* sports editor: "...he thought of sleep as a thief and wanted to be with the action whether at midnight or dawn, or both. Most men of 82 never experienced as many waking hours as Wells Twombly."

Twombly had his detractors. Some readers, certain editors, and a few journalism instructors moaned that his writing was prolix. It could simply be a matter of taste. More likely, it was a matter of jealousy because the award winning Twombly wrote with literary humor, commentary, passion and most of all – style not generally associated with the "toy department" known as sportswriting.

We don't know if Twombly realized, a year ago, that he had concluded his final week of column writing. But he had some of his most insightful and entertaining stuff in those last pieces.

For example, his April 28 column about the "real" George Gipp, legendary footballer of the 20s immortalized in a grade B film by a future California governor:

The way he died was not quite so dramatic as Ronald Reagan made it seem because he expired after being quite drunk in Chicago, having jumped off the train after the final Notre Dame game and forgotten his overcoat. He and an old buddy picked up some ladies and the Gipper wasn't quite sure – according to many reports – what town he was freezing to death in.

April 29, Twombly on roller derby:

As an art form it probably rates somewhere between marathon dancing and playing stickball in the streets of some ugly Eastern city. As a sport it's right in there with painting yourself green and wearing a mask while you wrestle somebody who tells the crowd that he used to be a storm trooper.

May 3, Twombly on the new breed and greed of jocks:

These rascals are demanding $7 million spread over the next five weeks with a Rolls-Royce to be named later. Consider how much Gene Autry spent for Rudi, Baylor and Grich. You could feed all the poor in Mississippi for what they got. If the word disgusting comes to mind, that's your business.

And the lead paragraph to his final column, May 4, 1977, the quintessential Twombly prose:

Through the graciousness and mercy of some judge who probably never had the decency to go out and pay to see some defensive tackle gnaw on a quarterback's leg, like a prehistoric beast discovering some raw roots, they actually managed to get the annual selection of collegiate flesh started yesterday.

Twombly was introspective in that last piece, much more than usual. Perhaps he was only reveling in nostalgia. Perhaps he knew he wouldn't write again:

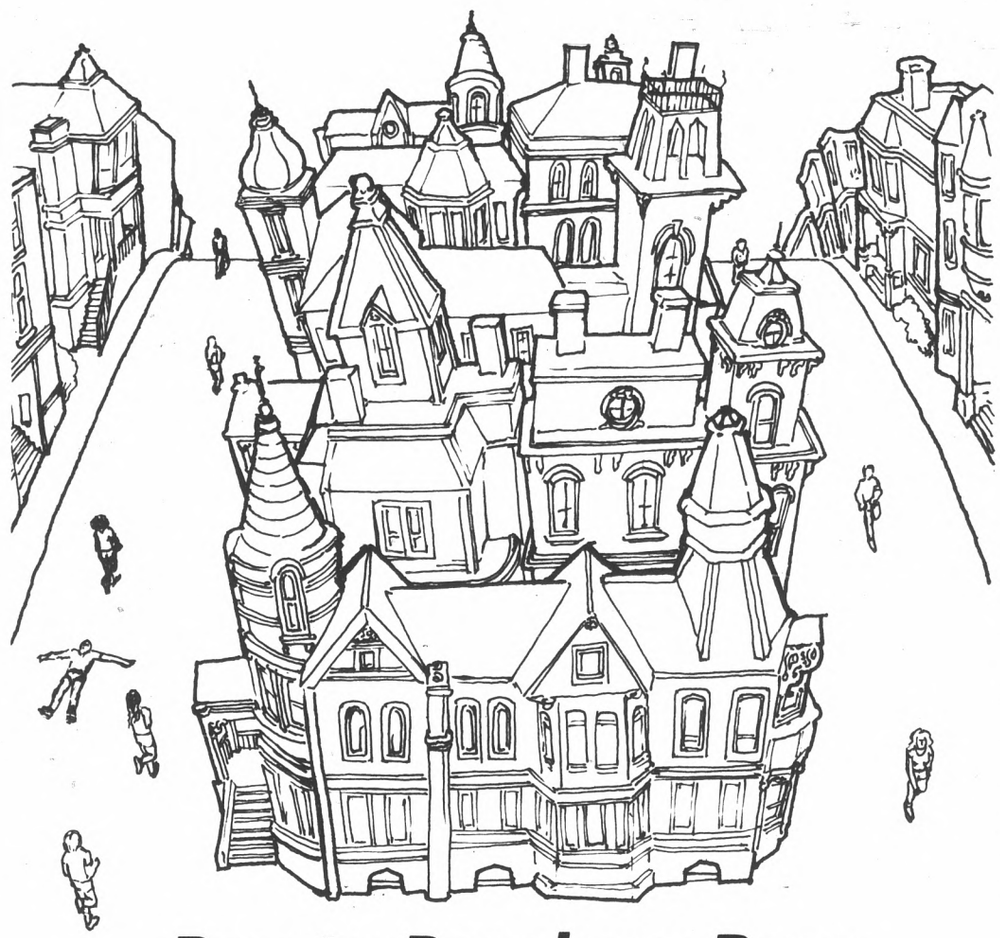
If you are keeping score, and you certainly haven't been, it is now two decades to the very date since your beloved correspondent first earned a dishonest dollar writing about the games grown men have stolen from children. It isn't much, but it obvioulsy beats working. There's something to be said for that.

A few days ago my little girl came up and asked her father if he was a celebrity. The standard line was that he wasn't. He was just a guy who wrote about celebrity types, a regular bum in paradise.

There were heroes back then on May 4, 1957. There aren't any left, just a bunch of guys who aren't any bigger than a guy who pounds a typewriter, only more wealthy and greedy for more.

Damn it, Wells Twombly, why couldn't you have taken better care of your body so we could be appreciating your mind now?

by Robert Rubino



Bay to Breakers Race

by Larry Espinola

Sunday mornings in San Francisco are usually quiet for the most part with only a few people walking the streets or leisurely jogging in the parks. But if you happen to be in the vicinity of Golden Gate Park's middle drive on May 14 around 10:30 a.m. you'll see some 10,000 joggers making their way towards the finish line of the *Examiner's* Bay to Breakers race.

It all began 69 years ago when a handful of runners decided to have an annual event which began at San Francisco Bay and went to the Pacific Ocean. It was sponsored by the Park and Recreation Department and the Amateur Athletic Union and did fairly well.

Then the AAU suggested that the best way to get more competitors would be to have a newspaper sponsor the event.

Early in the 60s the *Call-Bulletin* newspaper took over the sponsorship of the 7.6-mile race. The *Call-Bulletin* merged with the *Examiner* in 1965 and the number of entrants increased each year until the race became one of the largest of its kind. Last year was the largest field with 10,000; the number may be surpassed this year.

Last year's winner was Paul Geis, a graduate student at Stanford, who ran the route in a record time of 37:03, breaking the old mark of 37:07 set by Gary Tuttle in 1974. The fastest time ever is by Ken Moore, 36:37, but that was set on the old course which turned to the right coming out of the park and headed toward the Cliff House.

The first official woman entry to cross the line last year was Ann Thrupp from Stanford. Her time was slightly under 46 minutes. The oldest person to cross the line was Dr. Paul Spangler, 78 years old, in 60:14. Spangler explained later that he lost one of his shoes during the race so his time could have been a minute faster.

Although the Bay to Breakers race is usually won by a man who has made track a second career, such as Geis (who was in the 5,000 meters in the 1976 Olympics in Montreal), most people enter the race for self-pride. If they can finish the course then the day has been worth it.

The race will begin at Howard Street, between Spear and Main. For the last few years one of the main problems has been runners jumping the gun. It was no different last year. Geis was walking away from the starting line when he suddenly saw a mass of runners coming toward him. He did the only thing he could – he turned around and began the race. To catch up with the front of the pack Geis ran the first mile in 4:20.

After running for some 18 long blocks up Howard, the runners will make a right turn on Ninth and continue to Market. At Market they will cross over and run up Hayes, or as it is better known, "Hellish Hayes Hill." This mile stretch has five levels of hills, and when you reach the top one you've reached an elevation of 250 feet. This part of the course has been the downfall of many runners who call it quits and go to the nearest bar.

What goes up must come down; and once over humps, the course turns into a downhill slalom. This is tricky because not many people know how to run downhill and if you pick up too much speed you may begin rolling down the hill.

'. . . I could be home in a warm bed.'

After Hayes, the runners turn left on Divisadero for one block, then right on Fell. It's all flatland from here on out, as the course continued from Fell to the Main Drive of Golden Gate Park. Runners at this point begin talking to themselves. "Why am I doing this?" Or, "What in hell am I doing out here in my shorts, about to drop dead at any minute when I could be home in a warm bed."

But all the doubts in the runners' minds vanish when they begin to smell the ocean air and realize that the Great Highway, and the finish line, is only a short distance away. You can bet many runners will begin to hear the theme song from the movie *Rocky* when they see the finish line and begin getting stronger and picking up their strides.

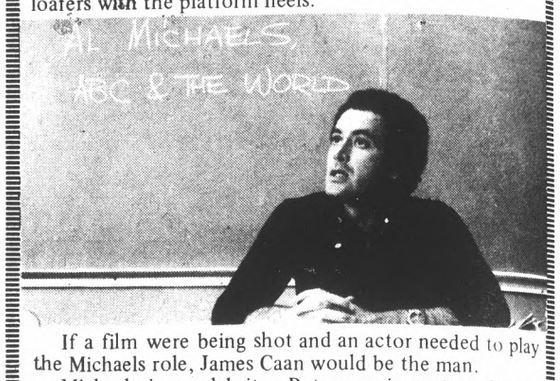
And once past the finish line you'll hear those same runners say, "You know, it wasn't that bad. I think I'll do it again next year."

ED LIT

Move over, Howard!

Al Michaels is the type of man who enters a room with a well-cared-for tan and all eyes focus on him.

He moves swift. His leather jacket fits snug, accentuating his broad shoulders and slim waist. His dark hair is tightly cropped, every curl in place. The two top buttons of his shirt are open, displaying a hairy chest. His jeans fit perfectly, just the right length to cover his loafers with the platform heels.



If a film were being shot and an actor needed to play the Michaels role, James Caan would be the man.

Michaels is a celebrity. But more important, he is a sports broadcaster with ABC-TV and a good one. He wants to be remembered "as a guy who does a hell of a job."

He currently is heard and seen in a variety of assignments for the number one rated network. Michaels does *Monday Night Baseball* and shudders when asked if he is on the backup crew, the one without Howard Cosell. He said that the announcing teams will be interchanged and the games regionalized, so there will be no number-one game or crew.

Besides handling baseball games, Michaels travels the globe, broadcasting barrel jumping events, motorcycling on ice and notable happenings such as *Celebrity Challenge of the Sexes* and *Super Star* competition.

He admits many of these events can be labeled "trashy" but said, "They are patterned for the masses along with *Laverne and Shirley*. It's mind boggling. I can't believe people watch these things. But television's got to make money.

"If people stop watching, it will go off. Ethically and creatively these programs are wrong," he said, "but what do you do, who's got the answer? I don't know."

Michaels considers himself a sports journalist first but admits to being an entertainer. "As a broadcaster, you try to be amusing and entertaining," he said.

He has an intense interest in print journalism, having been the sports editor at Hamilton High School in Los Angeles and Arizona State University.

He chose ASU not only "to get away from his parents and L.A.," but because the ASU radio station broadcast the team's baseball games, home and away. Michaels received a fine apprenticeship there because he covered such future big leaguers as Reggie Jackson, Sal Bando and Rick Monday.

After graduation, the current 33-year-old Menlo Park resident went on to Hawaii, where he worked for a small radio station and covered the Hawaii Islanders, a minor league team.

Michaels then obtained a three-year contract to broadcast the Cincinnati Reds and in 1972 received his first national exposure when the Reds played in the World Series against the Oakland A's.

The Giants eventually offered Michaels a lucrative contract and he was in San Francisco for the 1974 and 1975 seasons, teaming up with Art Eckman, current sports director of KRON and Lon Simmons, the present voice of the Giants.

Al Michaels lives a comfortable life with his wife of 12 years and their two children. Although he is on the road 150 days of a year, his family understands his job and accepts it.

ABC compensates. Michaels would not say exactly how much he earns.

When Michaels is not in front of the television cameras, he looks tired and weary. "I have no idea where I am after a while. All the rooms look like the Marriott," he said.

"The life of a broadcaster might seem glamorous but it's not. People think you're on for 20 minutes but actually the days are long, pre-taping and doing background," he said.

His job sometimes is dangerous. The producer of the motorcycling on ice program asked him to open the show by riding up to the camera on one of the cycles.

Michaels had never even sat on one of the machines before but said he would give it a try. He had trouble adjusting the clutch and the throttle, continually stalling. He finally figured out which was which and started revving up the engine.

He had the engine at an extreme idle and was about to let out the clutch, a sure cause of instant death, since the cycle would have skidded on the ice. Michaels would have been crushed by the heavy machinery.

Luckily, a Russian cyclist put his hand on the enthusiastic announcer's arm and stopped him from taking off.

Al Michaels is financially rewarded for his job.

Although he is tired and away from home for long stretches, he can ease into his silver Mercedes after his personal appearances and head home.

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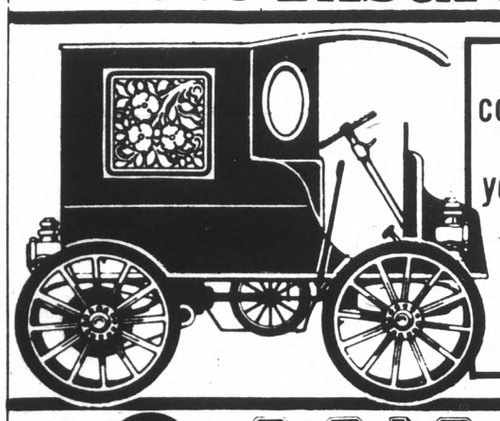

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Golden Gate Park court action

How to be a tennis snob with reservations

by Jack Bettridge

Walking along the tree-lined paths off John F. Kennedy Drive, near McLaren Lodge, one can't help but be impressed at what pleasant surroundings the tennis courts have.

Players fill the courts, hitting back and forth in their brightly-colored tennis clothes, betraying the competitive spirit that one must have just to reserve a court on a typical weekend here.

The procedure for making a weekend reservation at Golden Gate Park involves steadfast perseverance and a very supple index finger.

The Recreation and Park Department takes reservations for weekends from 7 to 9 p.m. on the previous Wednesday. And, at this time, everybody who has an intention to play tennis that weekend begins dialing up to get first-come, first-serve reservations for the courts of choice.

Hoping for a midday spot on Sunday, we joined the hopeful hordes of reservation-seekers by picking up the phone at exactly seven o'clock and dialing the special reservation number (478-9500).

Busy. We hung up and dialed again immediately. Still busy. The procedure was repeated for fifteen minutes without letting up, still to no avail.

With ears aching and dialing fingers waning, the pace was slowed to a call every five minutes.

Finally, at twenty minutes to nine, a connection. A voice answered and said there was only one time left – 4:30 p.m. on Saturday; otherwise we could take our chances on the waiting list for Sunday. The 4:30 time was gratefully snapped up.

Lounging around the clubhouse, watching the Alan King Tennis Classic on television before the starting time, a man in tennis whites who appeared to be a regular explained the phenomenon.

"When you have a thousand people calling the same number at the same time, it overloads the line and the busy signal fades out. All you hear is a bunch of people wondering if they got through."

Then, about twenty minutes after four, a voice of the loudspeaker announced that court assignments would be made for the 4:30 time period. People started gathering around a window by the clubhouse and a court official called out names from the reservation list. Those present picked a court and played; those not answering lost their courts to those on the waiting list.

Before taking the court, someone in smartly-fashioned tennis wear told the other members of his foursome about his latest trip to Switzerland. "It's always good to have some foreign currency around in case you have to pop off to the Alps on short notice."

We wore a combination of cut-off jeans, a Lou Reed T-shirt, a ratty pair of tennis shoes, green socks and leather hats over disheveled hair.

Much to our chagrin, we found ourselves playing on the court next to the four jet-setters. We prepared for an hour and a quarter of haughty stares and snide comments about our appearance.

There were no supercilious sneers or snobbery – even when our play matched our style of dress. (Our swings often missed the pitifully flat tennis balls.)

Nobody seemed to notice the two clowns in the center court trying to put on some kind of exhibition on how not to play tennis. The most attention we got was when someone would call for a ball return.

Either they were so happy to get a court that they didn't care what trash they were letting on the other courts or they were simply observing rule nine of the park rules which clearly states:

"Regardless of a player's abilities, it should be remembered that these courts are available to *all* members of the public."

By the time the 75 minutes were up, we were disappointed. We had not seen the snobbery for which the Golden Gate courts are famous. But just as we left, a middle-aged man in a tuxedo on the sidelines, was offering sage advice to a teenager.

"Now there's snob appeal for you," my friend said as we rushed off for drinks at the St. Francis.

'Regardless of a player's abilities, it should be remembered that these courts are available to *all* members of the public.'

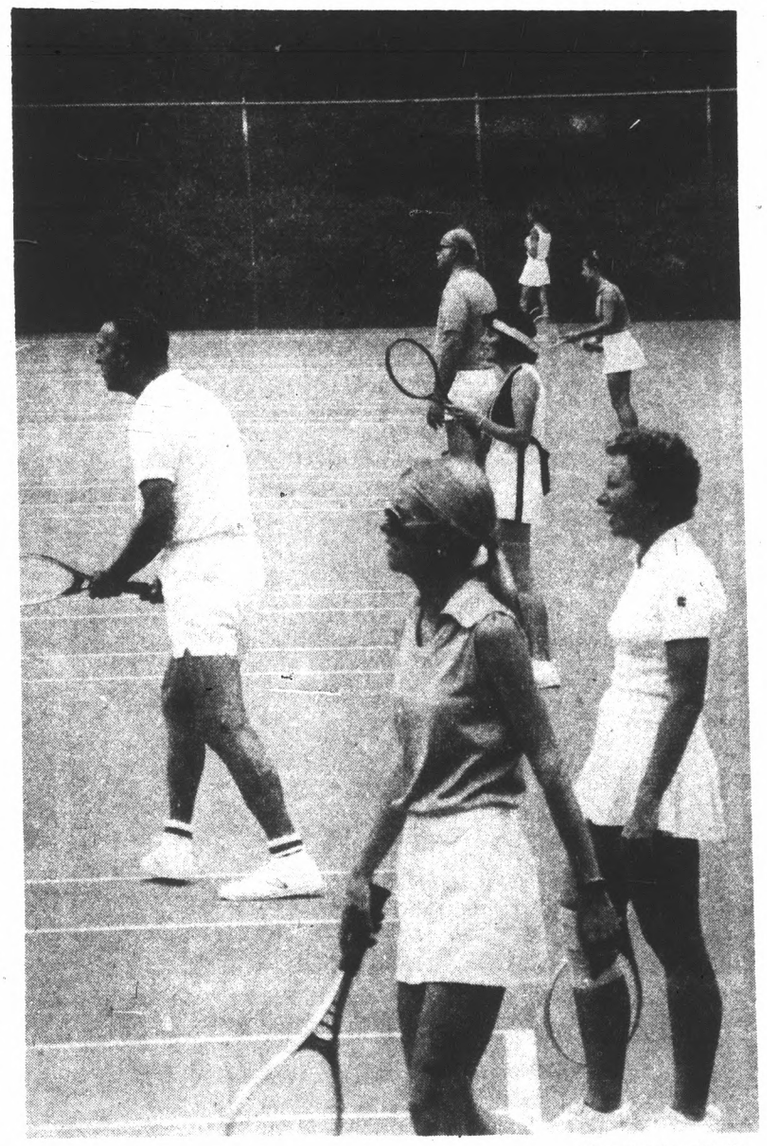


Photo by Joan Kadin

All the latest in tennis equipment and fashion is found every weekend on the courts at Golden Gate Park.

Still a teacher and coach

Rundell resigns AD position

by Dirk Smith

As a basketball coach, he was surrounded by the infamous San Francisco State riots. As athletic director, he was engulfed by the frozen AS budget.

On June 1 of this year, Paul Rundell is officially relinquishing the athletic director position he has commanded for eight years, thus marking his second retirement -- the first came in 1970 when he ended his collegiate coaching career. Rundell survived the conflicts of the two jobs and reaped the rewards.

The conflicts? 1967. The riots and the off-shoot of apathy toward sports. Rumors about protesters appearing to disrupt the home basketball games circulated on campus. Head coach Rundell reacted in his typical easy-going manner. "That team was one of the best I've ever had," Rundell said. "I know it's a bad thing to say, but I think the riots affected the team from a positive standpoint. We became a cohesive unit and if the players were threatened, I gave them a couple of days off."

Ten years later, Rundell confronted a frozen budget that wreaked havoc on the athletic program. But the situation was less tense.

"It was a lot easier," Rundell said. "The coaches understood the problem – not like the riots – and were willing to take in their belts and sacrifice."

The rewards? "The memories," answered Rundell, without hesitating as he pointed to his wall of basketball photographs. Indeed, under his reign, Rundell's squads won 121 games and four Far Western Conference championships. Even more satisfying is to observe the progress of his proteges.

Four of his former players are now using their basketball experience in the head coaching ranks. Brad Duggan leads City College of San Francisco, Lyle Newcomber heads the Skyline College squad, Jim McHugh for Mendocino Junior College, and Dave Roberts at Balboa High School.

Duggan and Sam Goldman, once SF State's sports information director, both praised Rundell.

Duggan: "The best person I have ever met. The great feature about him was that he understood the differences in young people. They all have different personalities but he was able to bind them into a mature, happy group. He was perceptive of younger people and how to handle them. It was the things he did off the court which were important."

Goldman: "His record alone speaks for his coaching ability, but forget about that. He molded average players into great players.

"But more importantly, Paul coached and taught. Instead of coaching his players just how to dribble a basketball, he made them into men, to be successful in life. That's what made him a winner."

Goldman stressed teaching ability. And, while Rundell is leaving the AD position, he will still remain to teach classes, an activity Rundell looks forward to.

"I love to teach," Rundell said. "In coaching you are dealing with a gifted person with excess ability and desire. But in teaching you deal with a wide range of abilities, desires, backgrounds, and personalities. Good coaching is just good teaching."

Rundell, 52, was born in Lakewood, Ohio, and came to California in 1945. A graduate of San Diego State in 1949, Rundell coached high school basketball in Southern California until 1958 when he became the head coach at SF State. He remained at that post until 1967 when a "super opportunity" was offered.

"I went to Afghanistan for two years to coach basketball. What an experience. It made me a better coach and teacher," Rundell said.

He returned in 1967 and resumed his coaching responsibilities, holding the dual role of coach and AD when appointed in 1969. But the burden and conflict of both forced Rundell to retire as a head basketball coach in 1970.

Now Rundell plans to keep teaching and "possibly help assistant coach, just to keep active," Rundell said, smiling.

He reflected on the two jobs that have consumed the past 20 years of his life.

"As a coach the toughest job was recruiting. It was very time consuming, yet you cannot compete otherwise. But boy, I enjoyed the season, starting every October 15.

"AD was toughest though, especially with as broad a base program as we have here (22 intercollegiate teams). Without excess money, we have to examine every budget closely. Sometimes a coach couldn't get all the money he requested, although it was meant to improve his sport. It was awfully tough to say no.

"Now it's time for a different person to take over and give the athletic program other directions. A person can be in a position too long, particularly in a demanding, time consuming one like this."

Now, with his AD career ending, the obvious question was posed. Any regrets?

"Just one," Rundell said solemnly.

Then suddenly bursting into laughter Rundell said, "Damn it, I'd like to play that game with American International in 1969 over again. We had a 12-point lead at half and lost by five. I could win it with the same team."

Yes, a coach's memories serve as ample rewards.

'Damn it. . . I could win it with the same team.'

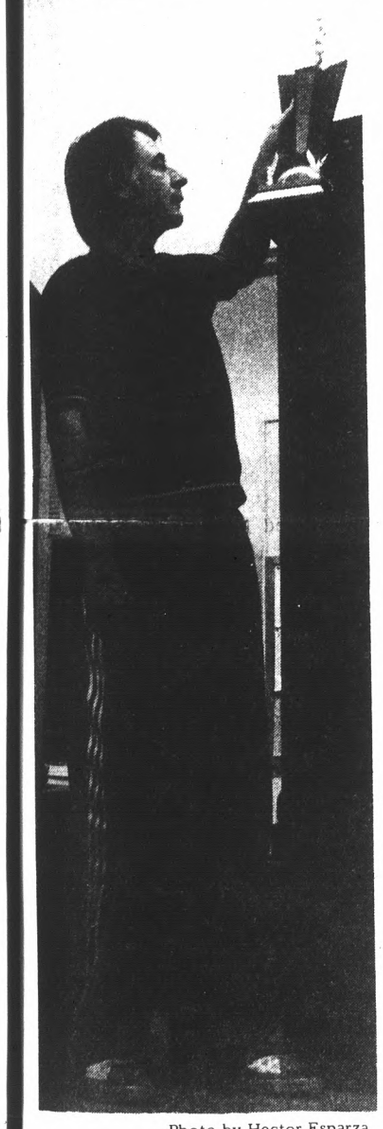


Photo by Hector Esparza

Above is Paul Rundell admiring one of many trophies his SF State teams earned.

Below are statistics of Rundell's 1968-1969 basketball team.

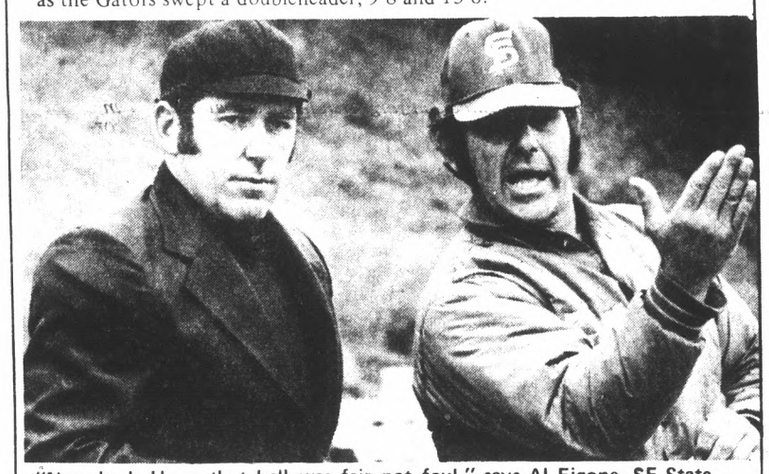
NCAA NATIONAL FINALS

75	American International	80

Coach: Paul Rundell
Record: Won 20 - Lost 9
FWC Record: Won 12 - Lost 2
FWC Co-Champions.

ROUNDUP

BASEBALL –
Clutch pitching and timely hitting in two doubleheaders led the Gators to victory last weekend . . . The wins against Humboldt State and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo raised SF State's record to 16-23-2 overall, 5-7 in Far Western Conference action . . . **Frank Juarez** belted a two-run homer in the Gators' 10-5 win against Humboldt . . . In the second game, **Larry Friel** escaped a bases-loaded jam in the top of the ninth inning and then watched his teammates pull out a 5-4 win in the bottom half of the inning on **Kelly McGhee**'s winning single . . . **Dan Welty** was the hitting star against Cal Poly as the Gators swept a doubleheader, 9-8 and 13-6.



"Now look Ump, that ball was fair, not foul," says Al Figone, SF State baseball coach.

WOMEN'S TENNIS –
Mary Mah's performance ignited a 7-2 triumph for SF State's squad, downing conference rival Humboldt State . . . Hampered by an injured shoulder and forced to serve underhand, **Mah** chalked up victories in singles, 7-5, 6-2, and combined with **Robin Field** for a come-from-behind 5-7, 6-3, 6-3 win in doubles . . . Gators are now 4-6 overall and 3-4 in the Golden State Conference.

MEN'S TENNIS –
Gators will be in Sacramento on Friday and Saturday for the all-important Far Western Conference Championships.

TRACK –
Jeff Snyder's discus toss of 150-3 made him the fourth best on the all-time SF State list . . . **Terry Elliott** notched the fifth spot on the list for a 47-7 triple jump leap . . . But in the end the Gators lost 94-68 to Cal State Hayward last Saturday.

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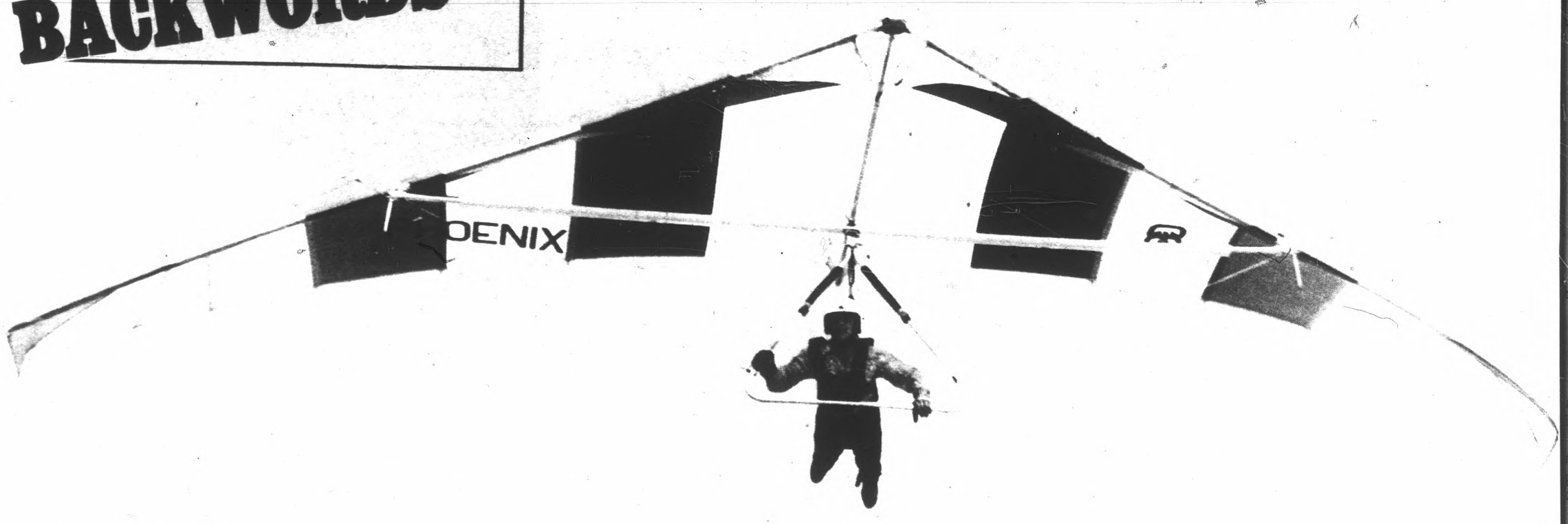


Photo by Hector Esparza

Hang gliding: a windy walk at 500 feet

by Ken Garcia

Hang gliders are that crazy group of people who jump off cliffs for recreation. Fortunately, the only thing they're trying to commit is aviation.

It's also called sky-surfing, but it's a sport that tests courage and skill as well as your bird imitations. And although hang gliders may seem crazy, most are as safety conscious as they are enthusiastic about flying.

"Flying feels like freedom with responsiblitiy," said Carol Droge, an SF State graduate. "I feel like I'm one with the wind. It's different from anything in the world you'll ever do.

"I'd be finishing my master's degree if I wasn't spending so much time flying," she said.

She is not alone in that respect. Hang gliding is becoming something of an epidemic in the Bay Area. "Sometimes it's so crowded at the Fort Funston site, that it's like walking into Baskin-Robbins. You almost need a ticket," Droge said.

George Whitehill, 23, a self-taught pilot who teaches at Chandelle, a hang gliding school in Daly City, said, "The sport itself is growing at a fantastic rate. We've been getting 20 new customers a week. About one or two out of every 10 take the sport up seriously."

The sport consists of flying one-man, ultra-light, gliders, with or without wind, at altitudes near the earth's surface. Hang gliding actually refers to flying with a slow descent to a lowered altitude, and hang soaring requires wind and allows the pilot to stay up for almost as long as he wants.

Hang gliding was made possible through the efforts of such men as Leonardo da Vinci, who sketched early designs, and Sir George Cayley, the "Father of the Airplane" whose ideas on aerodynamics opened the way for self-directed flight.

John J. Montgomery, a Santa Clara professor, made the first glider flight under complete control in 1905. He designed gliders until his death in a glider accident in 1911.

Otto Lilienthal is the granddaddy and patron saint of today's hang glider movement. In 1971 the first organized hang glider meet was called an "Otto-meet" in memory of the man who devoted his life to establishing a comprehensive system of glider control and design. He made thousands of controlled glides before his death in a glider fall.

Octave Chanute, an American engineer, built the first safe glider, and his correspondence and work with the Wright Brothers resulted in the first patent on a glider and breakthroughs in modern aviation.

Frances M. Regallo was the connection between past and present hang gliding. His work with kites is the basis for most of the gliders that fly the skies today.

Today men like Bill Bennett, "The Australian Birdman," whose flights above the Statue of Liberty and the Golden Gate Bridge made the public aware of the possibilities of hang gliding, and organizations such as the U.S. Hang Gliding Association (USHGA) and the Federal Aviation Administration have made the sport safe and respected.

Their combined efforts have made it possible for people such as 15-year-old Tami Phillips and 75-year-old Eric de Reynier to surf the sky. Phillips has been hang gliding for two years.

"Before I started I was getting into a lot of trouble with the police," she said. "So my dad, who's a pilot, encouraged me to get into it and I've been doing it ever since. Now I'm a good kid.

"When I'm flying it's like I'm in my own world. I'll be doing it for the rest of my life."

De Reynier is somewhat of a legend to the local crowd at Fort Funston. At 75 he is by far the oldest, and his age is matched only by his popularity.

De Reynier took the hang gliding class at Chandelle after seeing pictures of hang gliders.

"When I decided to take it up everyone tried to discourage me. My family was going to declare me incompetent," he said. "I don't find it to be a strain. I do it quite easily. I haven't crashed for over a year.

"I think it's a marvelous sport. The people are an unusually nice group, everybody's helpful. I'll keep it up until I can't do it anymore or I get tired of it."

De Reynier and Phillips often fly together. The generation gap closes rapidly at 500 feet.

Although the sport is relatively inexpensive, people who take it up seriously must pay large initial fees. It costs $75 to take a beginning course at Chandelle, which includes an introductory ground school, two books, two all-day flight lessons, a second ground class, and a certificate of flight. Continuation programs cost in the $30 to $40 range.

The main expense is the glider itself. A new one can cost between $900 and $2,000, with most around $1,200.

"It costs about $1,100 to buy the equipment and a kite that will take you through an advanced rating," Whitehill said.

Other costs include joining the USHGA. The $20 fee covers insurance and a subscription to the national magazine *Hang Gliding*. Anything else, like joining the local hang gliding club, Fellow Feathers, is extra.

Hang gliding kits are available to those who wish to make their own kites. They are less expensive, but it's recommended that the sail be factory made.

After the initial costs for the kite and equipment, the sport is as free as the wind upon with it depends. And the sport requires a little help from Mother Nature in order to be practiced, played, and enjoyed.

The wind and sky which offers hang gliders bird-like flight can also be fatal to those who push themselves too far or are unable to handle its constant changes.

In 1972 Ed Gardia, an experienced hang glider pilot, became the modern sport's first fatality. In 1973 there were six more deaths. People have died at the Fort Funston cliffs, and a death at a Pacifica high school caused the closing of a site.

But through the efforts of the USHGA and an expanding network of regional clubs, the hang glider movement now provides its participants with improved equipment and guidelines for secure flying practices.

Whitehill, who himself must take lessons once a year in order to be a certified teacher, said, "The population of people hang gliding has tripled and the number of people that have been injured has dropped by an even greater rate."

Most pilots are safety conscious and avoid the "syndromes" that often arise from their newly-acquired skills – thinking you're invincible and becoming less cautious.

As one hang glider pilot said, "If I'm not a little scared and I don't have my adrenalin flowing I don't fly."

A rating system set up by the USHGA keeps the sport safe by monitoring sites and hang glider pilots. The ratings range from beginner or Hang One, to master or Hang Five. A person with a Hang Three rating can fly at 90 percent of the hang gliding sites in the country. Fort Funston is a Hang Three site. Ten percent of the sites, such as some peaks and Yosemite, are reserved for only Hang Four or Hang Five pilots.

The act of hang gliding consists of maneuvering the glider into wind currents. When that is established, the air becomes an ally which allows you to move on its currents with freedom and confidence.

Good pilots can make precision flights, executing 360 degree turns and landing on a pre-determined spot from a take-off point miles away. Like any sport, becoming good at hang gliding requires practice and skill.

The gliders weigh about 40 pound, and are so simple that the beginning pilot can concentrate on controlling the wing and the "feel" of flight. The kites are self-launched, either using running speed, jumping off a cliff, being towed in the air, or skiing down a hill.

Landings are made with the feet, and maneuverability is accomplished by shifting your weight on the triangular-shaped control bar located in the middle of the Rogallo kite. When the bar is pulled in, the nose of the kite drops and air speed (usually 15 to 45 mph) increases. When the bar is pushed out, the craft's nose goes up causing a stall (the speed at which the glide lift cannot be maintained).

Once a glider stalls, it quits flying and drops; most pilots hope the glider won't drop too fast or unexpectedly. The pilot must always be prepared to fly, which means having the mind and body in top shape in order to coordinate the controls without error.

The need for constant awareness and caution does not compromise the beauty, excitement and personal satisfaction found in hang gliding. It is possible to experience sky flight without being a passenger and feel the freedom and responsiblitiy that goes with it.

As one hang glider pilot put it, "It's strange to fly with birds. You almost feel you're doing the same thing as they are only not quite as well."

Whitehill, who has flown from the cliffs of Fort Funston to Golden Gate Park, said, "It comes to a point for me when the glider no longer feels like a piece of equipment. It feels as if I have my own set of wings. The joy, simplicity and quietness is fantastic."

Signposts of Liberation

—Men—

by Tom Adams

The East Bay Men's Center is the only concrete symbol of the men's movement in the Bay Area.

Established in 1972, the center at 2700 Bancroft Way in Berkeley is a cubbyhole in the basement of the Unitas House where men gather to discuss the problems of traditional men's roles.

Barry Shapiro, the center's 40-year-old director, is a self-styled expert on men's liberation. Shapiro has lectured, appeared on radio and television and taught courses at Peralta College and UC Berkeley – all on the subject of men's changing roles.

"Men tend not to admit that they have problems," Shapiro said. "Men don't come to the men's center to talk about their problems as men. They go to bars. They talk to their buddies and don't identify their problems as being gender specific."

Shapiro came to the one-year-old center as a free-lance writer gathering information for an anthology about the women's movement and men's reaction to it. Shapiro was also going through a separation from his wife, and he found the center supportive in his struggle for independence.

"I talked to other men about the situation and they comforted me and helped me understand myself as going through a traditional reaction to not having a job.

"Because men define themselves by what they do for a living, my loss of sense of importance and well-being was tied up with the fact that I didn't work and didn't have a spouse-like relationship – I wasn't in control. And because I wasn't in control I was terrified. It was against the male trade to be so without stature, salary, co-workers, subordinates, and a supportive relationship.

"I was helped to see that those things were achievable in other ways than in a relationship with a woman, which since it was deliberately initiated to achieve those things, would have been sexist in the sense that I chose to be nutured by a gender and not by a person, believing only women could be trusted.

"When men are unemployed they don't tend to think of the psychological trips they're going through as being gender related. They think of them as being economically related. And they complain to their buddies."

Shapiro said that men don't trust each other in terms of competition. But they do trust each other's behavior.

"There is a real preference for men hiring other men to retain power, to perpetuate male-dominated society. They know they can count on a man behaving in a certain way and they can manipulate and control him by certain masculine devices. 'I'll fire your ass out of here if you don't do such and such,' is a kind of coercion that men exercise on other men. They're not sure it will work on women."

The inability to be intimate with another man is a problem Shapiro calls "homophobia": the feeling that all close relationships are sexual.

"The exceptions of course," he said, "are in Vietnam or any war situation where men cradle other men who are injured. To see men caring for other men in that way, if they weren't all muddied, if they didn't have guns slung over their shoulders, you would think they were gay, because we're not accustomed to seeing it and men don't engage in warm, buddy kind of relationships after a certain age."

Homophobia is only one attribute of the male mystique. Other male characteristics on which the charge of sexism is based include roles such as exploiting and dominating women, being aggressive, strong, forceful, heroic; being a risk taker, a provider; striving to achieve the love of a father who responds only when you achieve what he expects, not showing emotion, remaining in control, being always sexually ready, indefatigable, without problems, and mistrustful of other men.

Shapiro attended the fourth National Conference on Men and Masculinity last November in St. Louis.

The four hundred men attending the conference created a national men's movement christened the Men's Alliance for Liberation and Equality (MALE).

MALE supported the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) as well as gay rights. It denounced violence and rape and supported all resolutions passed by the National Women's Conference.

MS magazine reported that the men at the conference "hugged and kissed each other hello, somewhat self-conciously, but they did it."

Shapiro said of male attitudes toward role changing: "Since women are bad-mouthing their roles so thoroughly, men have an attitude that if it's what the women do they won't touch it; men have nowhere to go but to hang on to what they've got with tenacity.

"Until we find some attractive positive alternative roles for men, men will have to belly-up or stay belligerent against the women's movement. They cannot respond to the idea the roles are not necessary or desirable. They don't know what else to do."

Shapiro is distressed about the political barrier between the men's and women's movements.

"Those men who prepared to give their lives to ending the war in Vietnam, and put their lives on the line to stop racism, are absolutely absent from the women's movement. It's a mistake to think they don't care. It's a mistake to think they're oblivious and indifferent. There is no willingness to see those men functioning. There is no aid," Shapiro said.

Shapiro said that if not for the men's center, men interested in supporting passage of the ERA would have no vehicle because they feel excluded from the feminists.

If the ERA fails to be adopted, it may mean the expiration of the women's movement. The men's movement may die as well, because, Shapiro said. "The reason there is a men's movement is because women are asking us to change. I wish it were otherwise, but men don't ask for help and recognize their own needs."

—Women—

by Paul Steinmetz

One of the first women's classes at SF State was initiated by the Home Economics department. Women in Contemporary Society was offered by the department in 1966.

But home economists and feminists view a woman's role in the home from radically different perspectives. Two SF State teachers discuss the Home Economics department's redefinition of a woman's role.

One-third of Home Economics majors are re-entry women who have come back to school "because they want to do something with their lives," according to Sherill Chand, Home Economics lecturer.

"The only experience they have is twenty years of homemaking. That's what they feel competent in, so they want to build on that. They want to turn whatever skills they have – and usually they have some very good skills from homemaking which have been underestimated – and they see this as the only department on campus where they can take what they know and turn it into some kind of career potential."

Some feminists take Home Ec, "which is really a surprise to most people," Chand said.

"It's much like a women's college. You have an opportunity to really concentrate your efforts on studies. They (feminists) enjoy the company of other women and are very pro women's causes," Chand said.

There are ten men in the 500 student department.

Women come to the Home Ec department "because they don't feel as pressured," Chand said. "Sometimes in a Women's Studies course the push it a little too hard. Everything has got to change tomorrow. That's fine when you're single and thinking about what you're going to do when you get married. When you're already married that can cause a lot of problems. You have to negotiate your changes over a period of time.

"Home Ec is getting more political. The national organization (of home economics) is more involved in legislation that might have an affect on the family. Something like welfare reform, housing. And I think it's still the basic consensus of home economists that the family is a valuable institution. Granted it has a lot of things wrong with it, but it has been strong in the past and it is an irreplacalbe part of our society."

Graduates of Home Ec are qualified as interior designers, consumers advisers, child care specialists and social workers, among other things.

"Why should a woman become a computer technician just to prove she can do it, if she isn't comfortable doing that?" Chand asked.

"Home economics is very strongly supportive of ERA (the Equal Rights Amendment) and tries to lend it's leadership as often as possible," Chand said. "We offered the first Focus on Women course on campus. In a way, Home Ec has always been Women's Studies. But as marriage and housework became unpopular, it wasn't seen as that any longer. It's always had the best interests of women at the forefront, realizing that women have been the central focus of the family."

"By making the home so important, it might, by implication, keep women from leaving home," said Roberta Johnson, Political Science lecturer and former coordinator of SF State's Women's Studies Program. "Feminists minimize the impact of the home because we want to get out."

Johnson respects the Home Ec department's enthusiasm for women and their history.

"If we are going to rediscover our full historic roots, we can't deny the lauding of the home," said Johnson. "All women have the same heritage and we can't pick the things in our history that we like and don't like. An irony of history is that when the home was only woman's space, a woman's culture could develop.

"One very positive indication that Women's Studies and Home Ec both cherish woman's history is the cooperation that has come about and the possibility that a course that was taught and developed in Women's Studies (The Politics of Housework) will be taught in Home Ec."

Centerfold

PHOENIX
San Francisco State University
Thursday, May 4, 1978
Volume 6, Number 5

Vietnam veterans: Weathering a lonely return

by Larry Kemp

Vietnam still lives on for many Americans. For them, each day is a painful reckoning with, and accounting for, the lot they inherited from the war.

Some have assumed their involvement was worth it, that the permanent scars are endured for a cause. Others are not so sure.

Among survivors of that national trauma, fast-receding into history, are some 75,000 disabled veterans, including 25,000 totally disabled.

The slow process of assimilation for disabled veterans, back into the mainstream of American culture continues long after their wounds have healed and they are released from hospitals.

Two SF State students are part of those 25,000 who struggle daily through this process.

Vincent Rios, 32, is a bearded, thick-chested ex-Marine with a left arm as big as some men's thighs.

While serving on his second tour in Vietnam, he was hit by shrapnel and lost his right arm and both legs.

He has a strong presence, a kind of no-nonsense toughness that brought him through the worst and back, to forge a new life. He is married, with a four-month-old son and a two-year-old daughter.

"You've got to get out there and work your ass off to achieve what you want to achieve. This life was never intended to be an easy haul," he says.

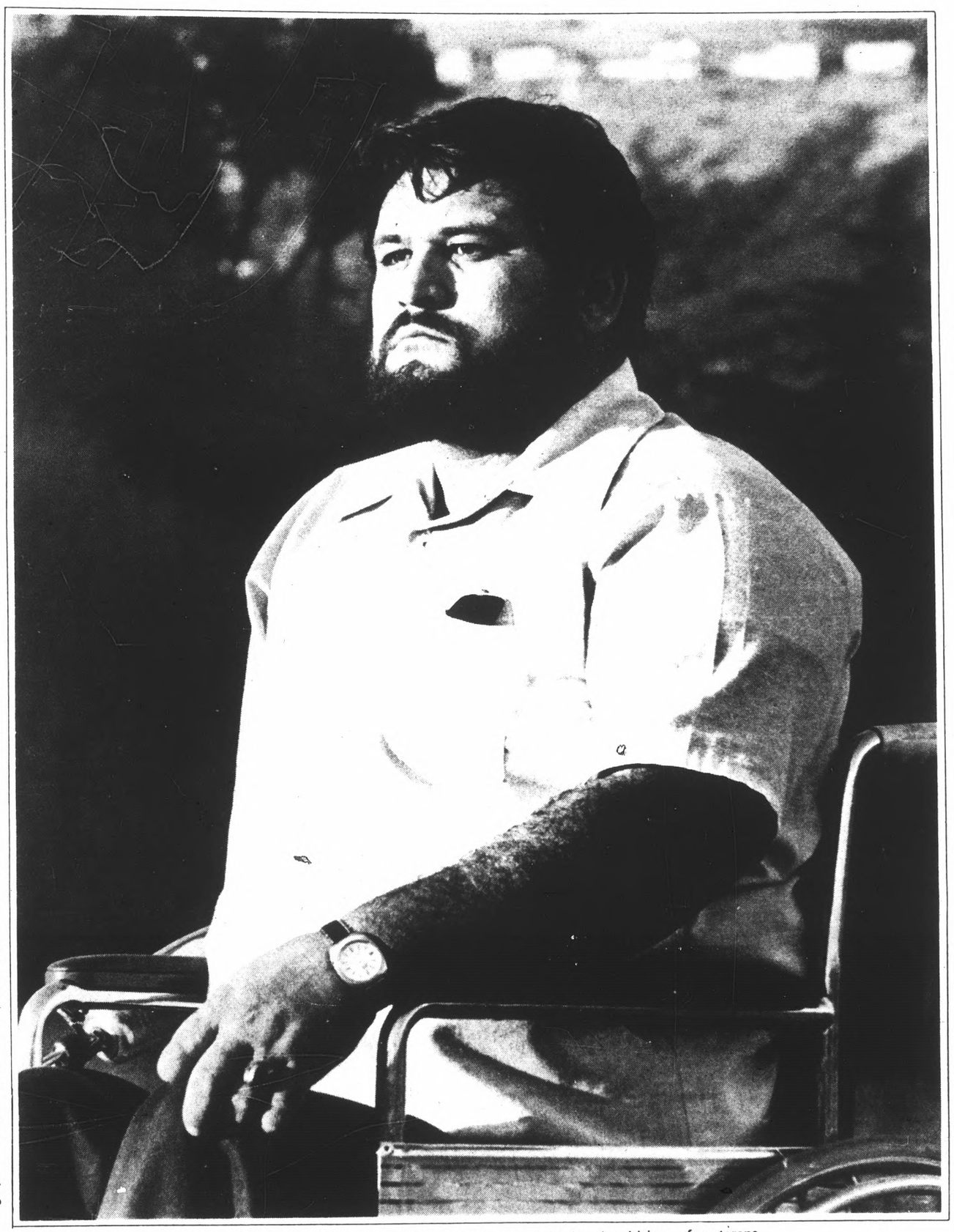
Rios has made his own decision about Vietnam – it wasn't worth it, he says.

"No war is ever worth all the pain and suffering it caused. We achieved what we intended to achieve. That was to leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese," he says. "In World War II, it was kind of theatrical to be a vet. In Vietnam, it was sort of an embarrassment."

The times were different in World War II, he says. Then, "war and killing were glorified. There was little thought that real people were being killed. It was a time when bombs bursting in air were very picturesque. But not anymore.

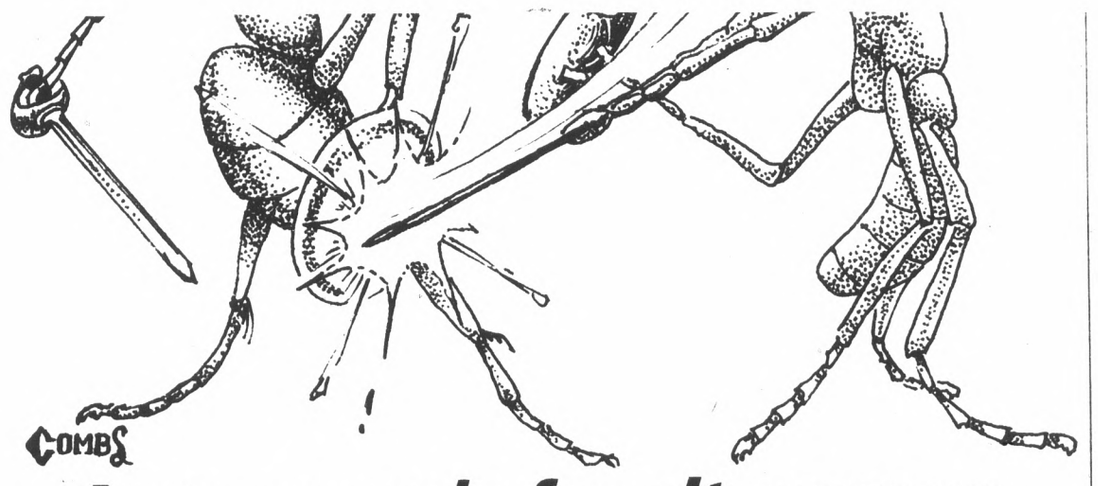
"Vietnam vets did not fall into that group of heroes," he adds.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR



S.F. State student Vincent Rios says that many local agencies are lax in the hiring of veterans.

Photo by Gary Cameron



Ants grapple for city crown

by L.A. Craig

It's an entomological fact that ants are terrific fighters – their strength, endurance and courage is unparalleled in the animal kingdom.

What you may not know is that some of the rowdy little creatures have turned professional.

The insects are brought to North Beach by their handlers – old Italian men, mostly – to compete in the prize ring.

In the wee hours, when the neon glare has subsided and the dancers have hung their pasties up for the night, the men gather in dark, dead-end alleys to watch the matches by lamplight and make bets.

But there is no scent of roses for the winners and no cheers of encouragement from the crowd. Instead, a combined odor of cheap cigar smoke and stale perspiration pervades the gloom and the spectators remain quiet so their fun can't be detected by a passing prowl car.

"Sure, technically this is illegal," says one old man. "But who's it hurting? It's just something to kill time. We never bet much. Two-bits, ten-bucks. Not much.

The combatants (combat-ants) are placed in a clear plastic ant farm which is set on a garbage can for better viewing.

"Ants from different colonies are natural enemies," the old man says. "Just put them together and they go at it right away. They love it.

"Sometimes they go on for hours before one finally wins. And sometimes they kill each other and nobody wins. It really gets brutal."

Two fighters are dropped into the ant farm. They eye each other for only an instant before they charge. Their jaws lock into a death grip and they stay that way for a while, testing strength, while the men grovel forward for a better view of the action.

Although none of the men knows the origins of ant fighting, some of them say the practice is widespread.

"These 'Frisco ants ain't so much," says an old fellah from the back. "The best fighting ants come from the Southwest, from the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico.

Some of the ant handlers have even devised training programs for their

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

SF State custodians, upset because they claim they are "overworked and understaffed," will file a grievance with the University administration next week.

The administration has taken funds from the custodial budget to hire academic personnel. The current budget provides for 133 custodial positions, a decrease from previous years. Only 118 positions are now filled.

Eleven non-custodial positions, including health and safety officers, and clerical and administrative assistants, have been filled with custodial budget funds. Money for four positions has been held in reserve.

"We're being overworked," said representative Ralph Dudley. "The number of custodians has decreased and the square footage of the campus has increased."

Custodians say the decrease in staff forces them to double up. Each custodian must clean his station and at least part of another.

Marvin Wells, director of plant operations, said "it's an administrative decision. They have taken some money from the custodial budget and used it elsewhere."

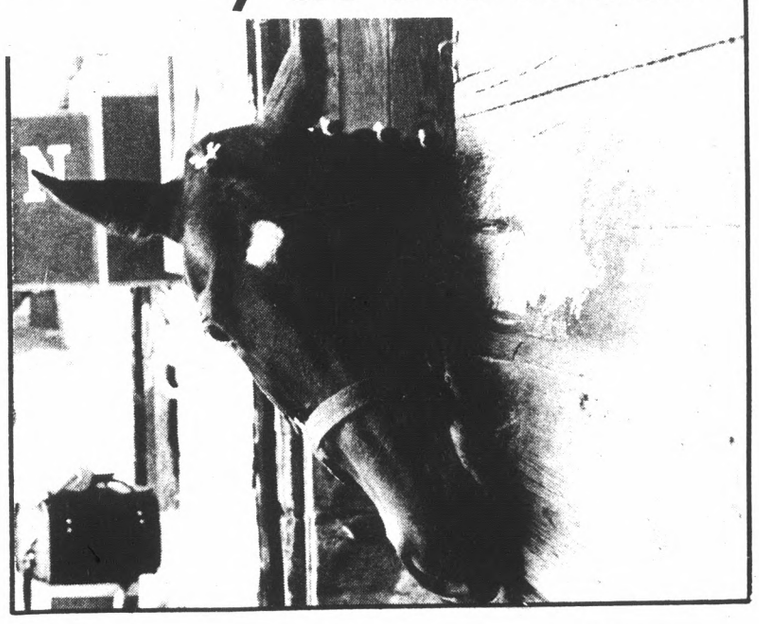
Wells said in order to replace the lost positions, Plant Operations is hiring temporary help, work-study students, and CETA employees.

"These replacements are the only thing that is keeping our head above water," he said. "Under the guidelines we have to work with, we're doing the best we can."

Doris Lee, presidential designee for grievance matters, cites a 15-20 percent rate absenteeism among custodians as a cause for doubling up.

Dudley said, "We have to double up

Continued on Page 7, Column 4



Phoenix: in Harmes' way

Jacquie Harmes, a 21-year-old senior, will be the fall 1978 *Phoenix* managing editor.

Harmes was selected from five applicants by the Journalism Department publication committee May 1.

She joined the *Phoenix* staff in the fall of 1977 and has served as a news reporter and editor of Backwords, a special feature page.

Harmes writes freelance for the Daly City Record and San Bruno Enterprise Journal.

"My goal is to make *Phoenix* work like a professional metropolitan paper," she said. "That may take a lot of nagging."

Jacquie Harmes, the new boss.

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special election, said, "The election was one-sided. Both sides will talk at the convention."

Lukaris said he plans to represent the "pro" side and hopes Butterworth will represent the "con." Butterworth said Tuesday he would boycott the convention because it is illegal. But last night, he said in a phone interview that he may reconsider.

Barry Bloom, AS chief justice, said the convention seems constitutional, but "there is such an obscure, vague passage" in the AS constitution about conventions that a judicial interpretation would take time.

The constitution says a convention may be called, but doesn't specify who calls it or presides over it. The last convention here was in 1970.

"That's one of the reasons we want to rewrite the thing," said Lukaris of

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Eighteen Pages

Dean Young new paper

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Golden Gater during the coming semester while completing his service as dean.

Young was the sole journalism representative in negotiations with Romberg and Lukaris about the proposed publication.

He said he first proposed the *Golden Gater* to Romberg before he resigned as dean. Romberg then discussed it with Lukaris, Young said.

On April 10, according to the dean, he presented a written proposal to the IR budget committee members requesting $10,000 for the new publication, which the committee trimmed to $7,700.

Young said he then discussed the idea with Lukaris.

Lukaris said the AS cannot afford *Zenger's* $10,000 liability insurance premiums and $10,000 retainer in addition to the paper's budget of $40,000.

But under a recently released "document of agreement" between Luakris and Young, the Journalism Department would relieve the AS of its liability insurance responsibility. The Journalism Department, however, would not be required to pay the premium, said Young.

In return, the AS would partially fund the *Golden Gater*. The AS would receive two full pages of the *Golden Gater* plus a separate column in another section of the paper, according to the document.

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

ek's **CENTERFOLD:**
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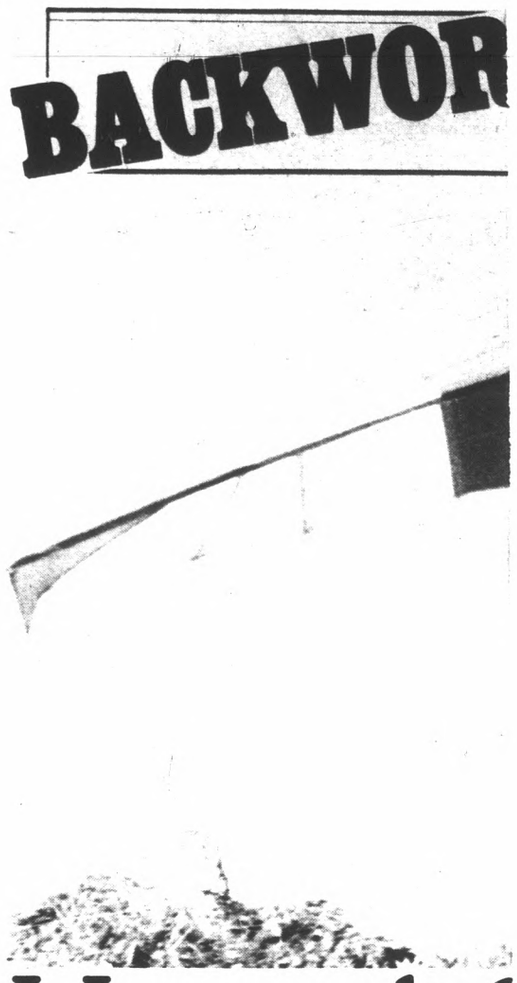
BACKWOR



Hang glid

by Ken Garcia

Hang gliders are that crazy group of people who jump off cliffs for recreation. Fortunately, the only thing they're trying to commit is aviation.

It's also called sky-surfing, but it's a sport that tests courage and skill as well as your bird imitations. And although hang gliders may seem crazy, most are as safety conscious as they are enthusiastic about flying.

"Flying feels like freedom with responsiblitiy," said Carol Droge, an SF State graduate. "I feel like I'm one with the wind. It's different from anything in the world you'll ever do.

"I'd be finishing my master's degree if I wasn't spending so much time flying," she said.

She is not alone in that respect. Hang gliding is becoming something of an epidemic in the Bay Area. "Sometimes it's so crowded at the Fort Funston site, that it's like walking into Baskin-Robbins. You almost need a ticket," Droge said.

George Whitehill, 23, a self-taught pilot who teaches at Chandelle, a hang gliding school in Daly City, said, "The sport itself is growing at a fantastic rate. We've been getting 20 new customers a week. About one or two out of every 10 take the sport up seriously."

The sport consists of flying one-man, ultra-light, gliders, with or without wind, at altitudes near the earth's surface. Hang gliding actually refers to flying with a slow descent to a lowered altitude, and hang soaring requires wind and allows the pilot to stay up for almost as long as he wants.

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by Jeff Kaye

The Bay Area's FM rock radio stations take a hip, laid-back approach to broadcasting. They style themselves as an alternative to slick, heavily commercial radio programming. The music can get loud and raucous, but the overall sound is smooth.

Although they're low-key on the airwaves, behind the dial they're fighting a fiercely competitive, meticulously calculated battle for ratings and revenues.

The biggest success story in current Bay Area FM rock radio is KMEL. It has dominated the local FM rock ratings since it began broadcasting last July, averaging about twice as many listeners as KSAN, the previous long-standing leader.

KMEL's success is the result of careful corporate planning.

About a month before KMEL was to begin broadcasting, it began a massive publicity campaign. The campaign, which consisted mostly of billboards and TV ads, insured KMEL of having an audience at its inception.

The advertisements displayed the station' logo, a camel wearing headphones, and announced that its first month of broadcasting would be "spot-free."

The KMEL logo was carefully designed for instant identification. KMEL's music format was also carefully designed.

"We play mass-appeal records," said KMEL disc jockey Ken Wardell. "People like to hear songs they know, more than songs they don't know."

KMEL has two full-time researchers to find out which records are popular. Its announcers have little freedom to decide which records to play on the air.

Instead, they must follow a playlist which tells them which records to play and how often to play them. The playlist calls for some albums to have at least one cut played during each announcer's show. Some individual songs are played as much as four times a day.

This is a style of radio format that has traditionally been associated with AM radio more than FM. But in the last few years the "hit" format on FM radio has become increasingly popular.

KMEL's success is the cause of KSAN's recent decline in ratings.

KSAN's programming format has been the opposite of KMEL's. KSAN has always played new, frequently obscure music, such as Captain Beefheart and Devo. Its disc jockeys have always been allowed to play whatever they wanted.

But KSAN is losing its hold with the FM audience to KMEL. The former's downfall is reflected in the results of the last three radio rating periods.

During the last rating period (which ended this week) KSAN changed its format somewhat. While still remaining true to its established image, KSAN is now playing more and more hit records.

"Tightening up" is what KSAN General Manager Jerry Graham calls it. "We don't want to change our format, but we want our people to be more responsible about what they're playing."

He says the station used to be able to play whatever it wanted to because listeners had no other station to go to.

"But we can't do that anymore," he says.

During the middle of the rating period, KSAN announcer Richard Gossett griped about the situation, saying, "For the last two weeks they've been telling me what to play. They come in and look at my playlist and say, 'You can't play that'."

Asked about what he thought would happen at KSAN if it had another bad rating period, Gossett said, "It could be the end for Jerry and Bonnie (Bonnie Simmons, KSAN's program director). But it won't affect me because I'm not deciding what I play anyway."

Clint Weyrauch, program director at San Rafael's KTIM, also thinks KSAN is in serious trouble.

"KSAN is at a point where they don't know what to do and they don't know where they've gone wrong," he says. "I think if KSAN doesn't get it together they may die a quick death. They're owned by Metromedia, which has stations across the country that are a lot like KMEL."

KTIM's disc jockeys are free to play whatever they want.

"Hits aren't our main thing," Weyrauch says. "Our big effort here is for new music. Musically, I don't think anyone is ahead of us. We're usually finished with a record a long time before a station like KMEL is on it."

KTIM's music director, Tony Barardini, added, "All they've got to do is trust their ears. They don't need all that computer research stuff to tell them what's good. But there's a lot of music directors in this business that have milk cans for ears. If they make a mistake, their general manager's going to fire them.

"We don't have that pressure here. Maybe because it's not a big money situation."

KYA-FM relies heavily on research to determine what goes on its playlist. Its format is similar to KMEL's.

"We play hit album products," says Patricia Evans, the assistant program director. "We have a high rotation — the hottest songs get played four times a day."

Her office is filled with charts, graphs and computer readouts.

"We don't think the majority of listeners in our target demographic area want to listen to a station like KSAN," she says. "Our disc jockeys don't chatter or breathe into the microphone. KSAN is for people who know a lot about music, like who played bass on the third Jimi Hendrix album."

In San Jose, KSJO is playing what it calls "industrial strength rock." It specializes in hard rock.

"We're just going to sit here and not mellow out," said announcer Mother Deal. "We're playing balls to the walls music."

KSJO disc jockeys follow a playlist, but it is one that is flexible enough to allow some freedom. "If it's good, and it's hard rock, we'll play it," Deal says.

Also in San Jose is KOME. Its format is a cross between hits and progressive music.

"We play as much new music as we feel we can," says KOME's promotion director, Pam Cleeland. "But for the

How the KEL broke thei pac

The beginning of progressive FM

The concept of progressive rock music on FM radio was born in San Francisco.

In February 1967, KMPX, a foreign language and special program station, hired Larry Miller to fill its midnight to 6 a.m. slot. He played rock music, but not the kind radio listeners were used to hearing.

Up to that time, the only rock music on the radio was the hit singles of AM Top-40 stations. Miller played cuts from albums. The songs were longer and less commercial.

The San Francisco psychedelic scene was burgeoning at the time and Miller's show became an instant success.

Two months after hiring Miller, KMPX hired a former Top-40 disc jockey named Tom Donahue to play the same kind of music. Donahue became the station's program director and the major innovator of the concepts and techniques that are progressive rock radio.

In March 1968, Donahue and most of the KMPX staff went out on strike against the station. Miller had already left the station but returned to work temporarily during the strike.

Two months later, the strikers were hired by KSAN to start a progressive station. Donahue became general manager of the station, a position he kept until his death in April, 1975.

Miller left San Francisco in 1968 and has worked at stations in Detroit, Los Angeles, San Diego and New York since then. He is presently working at WCOZ, an FM rock station in Boston.

During a recent telephone interview he talked about the old days at KMPX, the strike and the way progressive radio has turned out.

When I began at KMPX I was allowed to play anything that was within the boundaries of good taste and whatever was legal. It was a foreign language station, but during the odd hours they played whatever they had laying around.

My own musical orientation was what I guess would be called progressive rock. Also folk music and folk rock. I had been at a station in Detroit playing folk music and I could see the evolution there was toward contemporary compositions with elements of rock and roll.

It was a natural step to continue that when I got on KMPX. We pooled our record libraries and in addition to rock and folk, I experimented with a lot of spoken word and comedy, classical and some Indian music.

I was on the night show so the ratings never reflected what I was doing. In April, Tom Donahue started doing the 8 p.m. to midnight show and then what we were doing began to be reflected in the ratings. By the end of the summer I think we were finally able to get rid of the foreign language programs.

It was the right time and the right place for it — San Francisco, 1967. *Blonde on Blonde* (by Bob Dylan) had just come out and a lot of other people were putting longer cuts on their albums.

No other stations were playing any of this. The only other rock on the radio was AM Top-40. KFRC and KYA were big then.

By the end of '67 what we were doing got enough national publicity to get other stations interested. Most of the early ones date back to January or February of '68. Remember, at that time there were a lot of FM stations that weren't doing anything except playing elevator music.

The strike is kind of hard to explain. What basically happened was that Tom felt he was being severely limited by the owners.

The people that owned the station didn't have the vision to see the potential. They were still thinking in terms of small-time radio. The strike was resolved by Tom taking most everyone over to KSAN.

There were problems on every level — conflicts over music and attitudes and conflicts over amount of commercials. The people who owned the station wanted to make as much money as possible.

Looking back on it now, I think the management at that time tried to keep Tom and I at odds with each other. At the time it appeared that he and I were having a feud. In retrospect it's apparent to me that they were telling him things about me that weren't true, and then telling me things about him that weren't true.

The result was that when the strike came down I felt pretty much at odds with him and the strikers and felt justified going into the station.

It was a good move in that I got a chance to put a staff together and develop some ideas I had. It was a bad move because when the strike was over, the owners fired me and ran me out of town. My only value to them was as a tool to fight the strike. Once that was over they decided to get rid of me.

FM radio has always been commercial and competitive, but now it's obviously commercial and competitive. I think where it failed is in the managerial attitudes that go on behind it. Things like big corporations. The corporate entities are basically inconsistent with the programming.

I don't know how many people are concerned with the values I was thinking about 10 years ago. There isn't any real alternative radio going on, there aren't any real alternative attitudes.

J.K.

CENTERFOLD-PAGE TWO

Men

by Tom Adams

The East Bay Men's Center is the only concrete symbol of the men's movement in the Bay Area.

Established in 1972, the center at 2700 Bancroft Way in Berkeley is a cubbyhole in the basement of the Unitas House where men gather to discuss the problems of traditional men's roles.

Barry Shapiro, the center's 40-year-old director, is a self-styled expert on men's liberation. Shapiro has lectured, appeared on radio and television and taught courses at Peralta College and UC Berkeley — all on the subject of men's changing roles.

"Men tend not to admit that they have problems," Shapiro said. "Men don't come to the men's center to talk about their problems as men. They go to bars. They talk to their buddies and don't identify their problems as being gender specific."

Shapiro came to the one-year-old center as a free-lance writer gathering information for an anthology about the women's movement and men's reaction to it. Shapiro was also going through a separation from his wife, and he found the center supportive in his struggle for independence.

"I talked to other men about the situation and they comforted me and helped me understand myself as going through a traditional reaction to not having a job.

"Because men define themselves by what they do for a living, my loss of sense of importance and well-being was tied up with the fact that I didn't work and didn't have a spouse-like relationship — I wasn't in control. And because I wasn't in control I was terrified. It was against the male trade to be so without stature, salary, co-workers, subordinates, and a supportive relationship.

"I was helped to see that those things were achievable in other ways than in a relationship with a woman, which since it was deliberately initiated to achieve those things, would have been sexist in the sense that I chose to be nutured by a gender and not by a person, believing only women could be trusted.

"When men are unemployed they don't tend to think of the psychological trips they're going through as being gender related. They think of them as being economically related. And they complain to their buddies."

Shapiro said that men don't trust each other in terms of competition. But they do trust each other's behavior.

"There is a real preference for men hiring other men to retain power, to perpetuate male-dominated society. They know they can count on a man behaving in a certain masculine devices. 'I'll fire your ass out of here if you don't do such and such,' is a kind of coercion that men exercise on other men. They're not sure it will work on women."

The inability to be intimate with another man is a problem Shapiro calls "homophobia": the feeling that all close relationships are sexual.

or any war situation where men cradle other men who are injured. To see men caring for other men in that way, if they weren't all muddied, if they didn't have guns slung over their shoulders, you would think they were gay, because we're not accustomed to seeing it and men don't engage in warm, buddy kind of relationships after a certain age."

mystique. Other male characteristics on which the charge of sexism is based include roles such as exploiting and dominating women, being aggressive, strong, forceful, heroic; being a risk taker, a provider; striving to achieve the love of a father who responds only when you achieve what he expects, not showing emotion, remaining in control, being always sexually ready, indefatigable, without problems, and mistrustful of other men.

Shapiro attended the fourth National Conference on Men and Masculinity last November in St. Louis.

The four hundred men attending the conference created a national men's movement christened the Men's Alliance for Liberation and Equality (MALE).

MALE supported the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) as well as gay rights. It denounced violence and rape and supported all resolutions passed by the National Women's Conference.

MS magazine reported that the men at the conference "hugged and kissed each other hello, somewhat self-conciously, but they did it."

Shapiro said of male attitudes toward role changing: "Since women are bad-mouthing their roles so thoroughly, men have an attitude that if it's what the women do they won't touch it; men have nowhere to go but to hang on to what they've got with tenacity.

"Until we find some attractive positive alternative roles for men, men will have to belly-up or stay belligerent against the women's movement. They cannot respond to the idea the roles are not necessary or desirable. They don't know what else to do."

Shapiro is distressed about the political barrier between the men's and women's movements.

"Those men who prepared to give their lives to ending the war in Vietnam, and put their lives on the line to stop racism, are absolutely absent from the women's movement. It's a mistake to think they don't care. It's a mistake to think they're oblivious and indifferent. There is no willingness to see those men functioning. There is no aid," Shapiro said.

Shapiro said that if not for the men's center, men interested in supporting passage of the ERA would have no vehicle because they feel excluded from the feminists.

If the ERA fails to be adopted, it may mean the expiration of the women's movement. The men's movement may die as well, because, Shapiro said, "The reason there is a men's movement is because women are asking us to change. I wish it were otherwise, but men don't ask for help and recognize their own needs."

Women

by Paul Steinmetz

One of the first women's classes at SF State was initiated by the Home Economics department. Women in Contemporary Society was offered by the department in 1966.

But home economists and feminists view a woman's role in the home from radically different perspectives. Two SF State teachers discuss the Home Economics department's redefinition of a woman's role.

One-third of Home Economics majors are re-entry women who have come back to school "because they want to do something with their lives," according to Sherill Chand, Home Economics lecturer.

"The only experience they have is twenty years of homemaking. That's what they feel competent in, so they want to build on that. They want to turn whatever skills they have — and usually they have some very good skills from homemaking which have been underestimated — and they see this as the only department on campus where they can take what they know and turn it into some kind of career potential."

Some feminists take Home Ec, "which is really a surprise to most people," Chand said.

"It's much like a women's college. You have an opportunity to really concentrate your efforts on studies. They (feminists) enjoy the company of other women and are very pro women's causes," Chand said.

There are ten men in the 500 student department.

Women come to the Home Ec department "because they don't feel as pressured," Chand said. "Sometimes in a Women's Studies course the push it a little too hard. Everything has got to change tomorrow. That's fine when you're single and thinking about what you're going to do when you get married. When you're already married that can cause a lot of problems. You have to negotiate your changes over a period of time.

"Home Ec is getting more political. The national organization (of home economics) is more involved in legislation that might have an affect on the family. Something like welfare reform, housing. And I think it's still the basic consensus of home economists that the family is a valuable institution. Granted it has a lot of things wrong with it, but it has been strong in the past and it is an irreplacalbe part of our society."

Graduates of Home Ec are qualified as interior designers, consumers advisers, child care specialists and social workers, among other things.

"Why should a woman become a computer technician just to prove she can do it, if she isn't comfortable doing that?" Chand asked.

"Home economics is very strongly supportive of ERA (the Equal Rights Amendment) and tries to lend it's leadership as often as possible," Chand said. "We offered the first Focus on Women course on campus. In a way, Home Ec has always been Women's Studies. But as marriage and housework became unpopular, it wasn't seen as that any longer. It's always had the best interests of women at the forefront, realizing that women have been the central focus of the family."

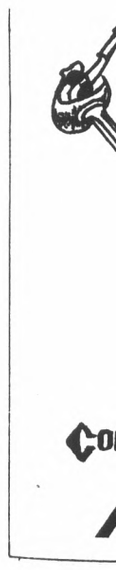
"By making the home so important, it might, by implication, keep women from leaving home," said Roberta Johnson, Political Science lecturer and former coordinator of SF State's Women's Studies Program. "Feminists minimize the impact of the home because we want to get out."

Johnson respects the Home Ec department's enthusiasm for women and their history.

"If we are going to rediscover our full historic roots, we can't deny the lauding of the home," said Johnson. "All women have the same heritage and we can't pick the things in our history that we like and don't like. An irony of history is that when the home was only woman's space, a woman's culture could develop.

"One very positive indication that Women's Studies and Home Ec both cherish woman's history is the cooperation that has come about and the possibility that a course that was taught and developed in Women's Studies (The Politics of Housework) will be taught in Home Ec."

Prom



by L.A. C

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Art by Gary Cameron and Jonathan Combs

most part people don't break records like they used to.

"You used to be able to walk into a program director's office and the walls would be filled with gold or platinum records. That doesn't happen anymore. The product hits everybody at once and if it's good, it'll usually get played," she said.

When an album sells 1,000,000 copies, platinum records are issued to those responsible for the record and occasionally to the station which first played the product.

The announcers at KOME have guidelines to follow in choosing the records to play, but they are not as restricted as announcers at other stations, she says.

During the last rating period KOME, just as other stations did, used a number of promotional techniques to increase its audience.

One method of attracting listeners is contests. Last month KOME gave away a weekend for three at a sleazy motel and a weekend for two at the Artichoke Festival in Castroville. KMEL gave away a trip for two to Mazatlan; KYA gave away $5,000.

Each of the major FM rock statons in the Bay Area is owned by a parent company.

In San Jose, KSJO is owned by the Los Angeles-based Sterling Recreation Organization, owner of nine stations, and KOME by Audio House, which owns two stations.

KTIM in San Rafael is owned by the *San Rafael Independent Journal*.

KMEL is one of five stations owned by Century Broadcasting Company of Chicago; KYA-FM is one of 11 radio and television stations owned by King Broadcasting Company of Seattle, and KSAN is owned by the giant, New York-based Metromedia Corporation.

Metromedia owns 12 radio stations, six television stations, Ice Capades, Inc., The Harlem Globetrotters, subsidiaries involved in television production and distribution, music publishing, billboard advertising, and compiling and selling street address directories.

It might seem strange that KSAN, for years considered to be one of the most innovative rock stations in the country, is related to companies involved in junk-mail mailing lists. But that's business, and KSAN is definitely a business.

The radio broadcast business, which can bring to a single station millions of dollars in advertising annually, is based on a simple principle: more listeners equals higher ratings. Higher ratings equal higher advertising rates which in turn means higher income.

Arbitron, the most widely-used rating service in radio, is one of the key links in this chain. Arbitron is to radio, what Neilsen is to television.

Four times a year Arbitron gives out diaries to about one-tenth of one percent of a given area's population. The diary-keepers write down the stations they listen to and the time for one week. (Arbitron participants are divided into four groups. Each group fills out diaries for one week of the four-week rating period.)

Based on Arbitron's results, a station determines its advertising rates.

But are the ratings accurate?

None of the radio people questioned think so. Even Arbitron is quick to point out that it calls its results "audience estimates."

The general consensus seems to be that, at best, Arbitron ratings will give a vague impression of listening trends.

"Do you think a guy listening to the radio in his car is going to drive with one hand and fill out a diary with the other?" asks KSJO General Manager Steve Rosetta.

Rosetta also recalled an incident in Sacramento in which a station was rated number one from midnight to six a.m. "The only problem," he said, "was that the station went off the air at midnight."

Besides being inaccurate, Arbitron ratings are susceptible to fraud.

In September of 1976 a former employee of KSJO asked her grandmother, whom Arbitron had picked for its listener survey, to say there were six people in her family. The grandmother did, and in turn gave the six blank diaries to her granddaughter. The granddaughter in turn offered to trade them to Rosetta for a television set.

Rosetta could have brought hundreds of thousands of dollars into the station by filling out the diaries himself. He didn't. But he agreed to give the former employee the television in exchange for the diaries. He returned them to Arbitron, because "If I didn't buy them, another station might have."

The incident shows the ease with which blank diaries can make their way to the open market. But Arbitron has not changed its diary distribution methods.

"The only thing we do is prosecute every case we find out about," says an Arbitron sales correspondent who asked not to be named. "We're involved in lots of court cases."

Although the accuracy of Arbitron's ratings are dubious, the diaries are the accepted method for measuring and comparing the success of radio stations.

The most recently published Arbitron-ratings report gives the results of the January-February rating period.

The San Francisco book, which covers the area between Santa Clara County and Sonoma County, shows that KMEL is the number one station in the category of FM rock.

Monday through Sunday from 6 a.m. to midnight, KMEL averaged a 3.1 share of the listening audience. KSAN had a 1.8 share, KYA-FM had a 1.2 share and KTIM had a share of 0.3.

The San Jose stations, KSJO and KOME, had shares of 1.3 and 1.0, respectively. However, both stations did better in a separate San Jose book which extends as far south as Monterey County.

Like television's Neilsen ratings, which hold the fate of programs and jobs, Arbitorn's rating results auger changes in the radio industry.

Although Arbitron's results are widely regarded as being inaccurate, the week after their publication marks the traditional time for hirings, firings, promotions and demotions and changes in programming.

The next Arbitron results will be published in early June. The ratings war goes on.

Promotion shapes the airwaves

Across the top of Rick Galliani's desk are the names and phone numbers of 70 radio stations in Northern California. Galliani is a record promoter for A & M Records. The major part of his job is to make sure radio stations are adding his company's records to their playlists.

With his expensive-looking print shirt and medium-length styled hair, he looks the part of the hip businessman. He's aggressive and a hustler, but he knows how to be smooth and charming when it's called for.

He's 24 years old and last year he made about $38,000.

"Playing softball with the Eagles or going out to dinner with Peter Frampton can be fun," says Galliani as he leans across his desk for emphasis. "But what's really exciting is when you get KFRC to add a Pablo Cruise single or KSAN to play a new Garland Jeffries album."

Galliani works about 80 hours a week. Besides working to get airplay for his records, he has to "babysit" for A & M artists who are in town, make sure record stores are stocked with his company's records and organize concerts.

"It's a lot of personality, a lot of entertainment," he says. "If I have an artist in town for five nights at the Boarding House I'm expected to be there two nights. If I like them, I should be there all five nights.

"Having shows in town is one of the best ways to promote your artist. If the artists are good onstage, if they can come across with a bit of charisma, they'll sell themselves. So it's really important to get reviewers and radio people to the shows.

"But in this city, there's so many shows, people are so jaded, they don't want to go see a new act. It's real tough to get them in. You have to convince them they're going to have a good time. So I tell them a couple of Henny Youngman jokes and drag them along."

Galliani found an easy way to break into the record business. "It's called nepotism," he says. "I have two brothers and a sister that do promotion. I started in the business when I was nineteen.

Galliani began his career by working in distribution, mailing records to radio stations. Eventually, he began filling in for promotion men who were out of town or needed something delivered to a radio station.

"That was great," Galliani says. "I could go in and drop products off. If I believed in it, and I like it, I could tell them about the artist and the album and point out cuts.

"If it was something I didn't like, I didn't have to push it on anybody. You get a good reputation when you only have to talk about hits, or something that's valuable.

"But in the position I'm in now, working 15 to 20 singles and the same amount of albums, I have to work some records I don't believe in. It's hard to work a record you don't believe in, but there's usually somebody out there who's going to buy it if it's not ridiculously terrible."

Galliani handles each station differently when he's trying to get airplay for a record.

"When I bring an album over to KSAN, I listen for what I think individual jocks like Bonnie Simmons or Richard Gossett might like. I sit down with whoever I think the record is most appropriate for – they all have different tastes – and play them a few cuts and see if I can convince them to add the record.

"You can get a record played on KSAN, but it's hard to get a good rotation. If it's only being played once a day you're not getting that many people hearing it.

"But once you get a record on KMEL, as tough as it is, you know it's getting played four or five times a day. They have a format that says all A records must come up every four hours and all B records must come up every six hours. That's the advantage of the tighter stations.

"My best shot for getting a record played is KTIM. Maybe KSJO. KSJO will add a record if it's good and if it's heavy rock and roll. KOME is a little tighter.

"If you go to KOME, everything is handled by Dana Jang (music director) and his program director Ed Romig. So I wouldn't have to go to the individual jocks – they can only play what Dana adds.

"So I just sit down with him, punch his lights out, and tell him to play the record. I walk in with my hand in my pocket and say 'Do you wanna play this 45 or do you wanna play with this .45?' That's not really my style, but it's been done."

Galliani recalls one incident in which a program director kept promising to add a record, but never did.

"I don't expect anything from anybody," Galliani says. "But if somebody promises me they're going to add a record, they better do it. The third time the guy told me he was going to add the record and didn't do it, I went over to his station and threw him against the wall. I nearly killed him.

"He added the record and my company gave me a bonus for it. You can't let anybody step on you in this business."

J.K.

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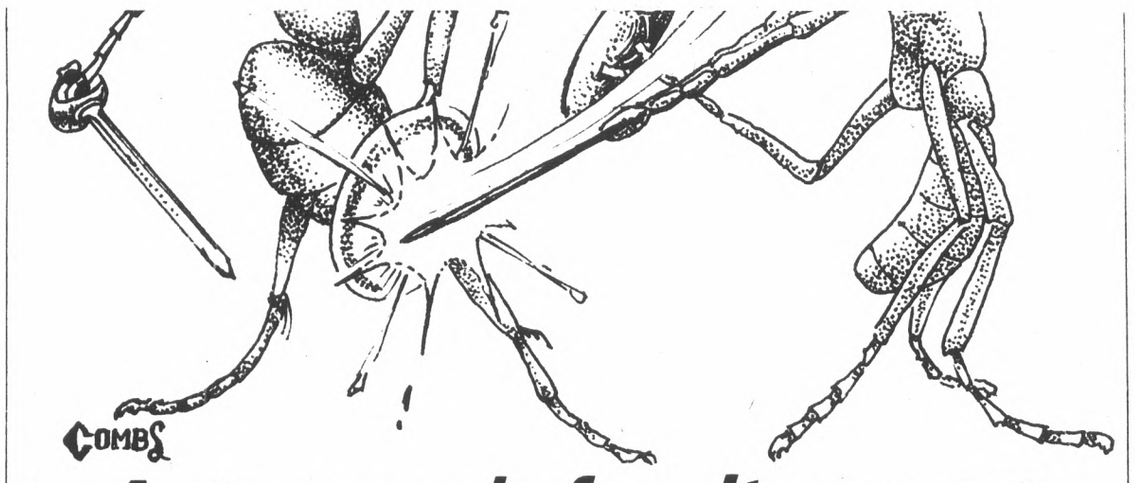

Ants grapple for city crown

by L.A. Craig

It's an entomological fact that ants are terrific fighters – their strength, endurance and courage is unparalleled in the animal kingdom.

What you may not know is that some of the rowdy little creatures have turned professional.

The insects are brought to North Beach by their handlers – old Italian men, mostly – to compete in the prize ring.

In the wee hours, when the neon glare has subsided and the dancers have hung their pasties up for the night, the men gather in dark, dead-end alleys to watch the matches by lamplight and make bets.

But there is no scent of roses for the winners and no cheers of encouragement from the crowd. Instead, a combined odor of cheap cigar smoke and stale perspiration pervades the gloom and the spectators remain quiet so their fun can't be detected by a passing prowl car.

"Sure, technically this is illegal," says one old man. "But who's it hurting? It's just something to kill time. We never bet much. Two-bits, ten-bucks. Not much.

The combatants (combat-ants) are placed in a clear plastic ant farm which is set on a garbage can for better viewing.

"Ants from different colonies are natural enemies," the old man says. "Just put them together and they go at it right away. They love it.

"Sometimes they go on for hours before one finally wins. And sometimes they kill each other and nobody wins. It really gets brutal."

Two fighters are dropped into the ant farm. They eye each other for only an instant before they charge. Their jaws lock into a death grip and they stay that way for a while, testing strength, while the men grovel forward for a better view of the action.

Although none of the men knows the origins of ant fighting, some of them say the practice is widespread.

"These 'Frisco ants ain't so much," says an old fellah from the back. "The best fighting ants come from the Southwest, from the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico.

Some of the ant handlers have even devised training programs for their

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

they claim they are "overworked and understaffed," will file a grievance with the University administration next week.

The administration has taken funds from the custodial budget to hire academic personnel. The current budget provides for 133 custodial positions, a decrease from previous years. Only 118 positions are now filled.

Eleven non-custodial positions, including health and safety officers, and clerical and administrative assistants, have been filled with custodial budget funds. Money for four positions has been held in reserve.

"We're being overworked," said representative Ralph Dudley. "The number of custodians has decreased and the square footage of the campus has increased."

Custodians say the decrease in staff forces them to double up. Each custodian must clean his station and at least part of another.

Marvin Wells, director of plant operations, said "it's an administrative decision. They have taken some money from the custodial budget and used it elsewhere."

Wells said in order to replace the lost positions, Plant Operations is hiring temporary help, work-study students, and CETA employees.

"These replacements are the only thing that is keeping our head above water," he said. "Under the guidelines we have to work with, we're doing the best we can."

Doris Lee, presidential designee for grievance matters, cites a 15-20 percent rate absenteeism among custodians as a cause for doubling up.

Dudley said, "We have to double up

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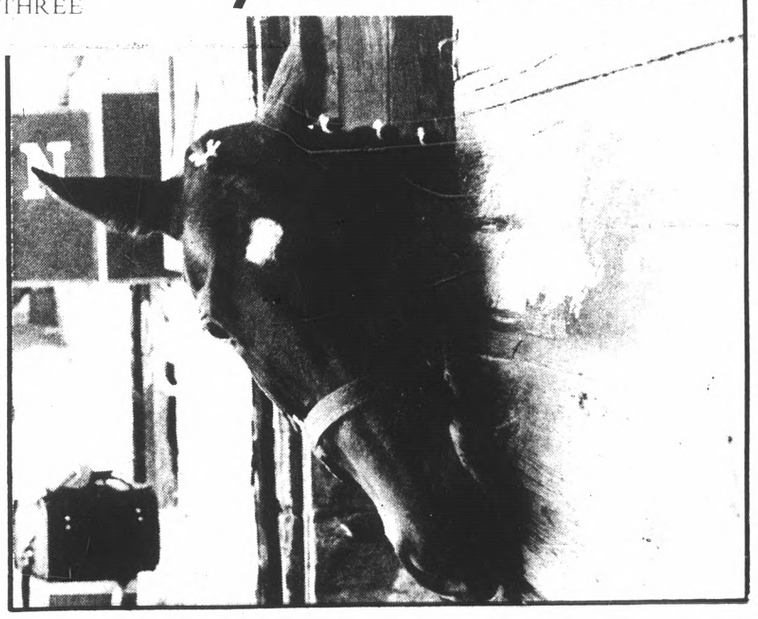

Phoenix: in Harmes' way

Jacquie Harmes, a 21-year-old senior, will be the fall 1978 *Phoenix* managing editor.

Harmes was selected from five applicants by the Journalism Department publication committee May 1.

She joined the *Phoenix* staff in the fall of 1977 and has served as a news reporter and editor of Backwords, a special feature page.

Harmes writes freelance for the Daly City Record and San Bruno Enterprise Journal.

"My goal is to make *Phoenix* work like a professional metropolitan paper," she said. "That may take a lot of nagging."

Jacquie Harmes, the new boss.

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special election, said, "The election was one-sided. Both sides will talk at the convention."

Lukaris said he plans to represent the "pro" side and hopes Butterworth will represent the "con." Butterworth said Tuesday he would boycott the convention because it is illegal. But last night, he said in a phone interview that he may reconsider.

Barry Bloom, AS chief justice, said the convention seems constitutional, but "there is such an obscure, vague passage" in the AS constitution about conventions that a judicial interpretation would take time.

The constitution says a convention may be called, but doesn't specify who calls it or presides over it. The last convention here was in 1970.

"That's one of the reasons we want to rewrite the thing," said Lukaris of

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Eighteen Pages

Dean Young new paper

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Golden Gater during the coming semester while completing his service as dean.

Young was the sole journalism representative in negotiations with Romberg and Lukaris about the proposed publication.

He said he first proposed the *Golden Gater* to Romberg before he resigned as dean. Romberg then discussed it with Lukaris, Young said.

On April 10, according to the dean, he presented a written proposal to the IR budget committee members requesting $10,000 for the new publication, which the committee trimmed to $7,700.

Young said he then discussed the idea with Lukaris.

Lukaris said the AS cannot afford *Zenger's* $10,000 liability insurance premiums and $10,000 retainer in addition to the paper's budget of $40,000.

But under a recently released "document of agreement" between Luakris and Young, the Journalism Department would relieve the AS of its liability insurance responsibility. The Journalism Department, however, would not be required to pay the premium, said Young.

In return, the AS would partially fund the *Golden Gater*. The AS would receive two full pages of the *Golden Gater* plus a separate column in another section of the paper, according to the document.

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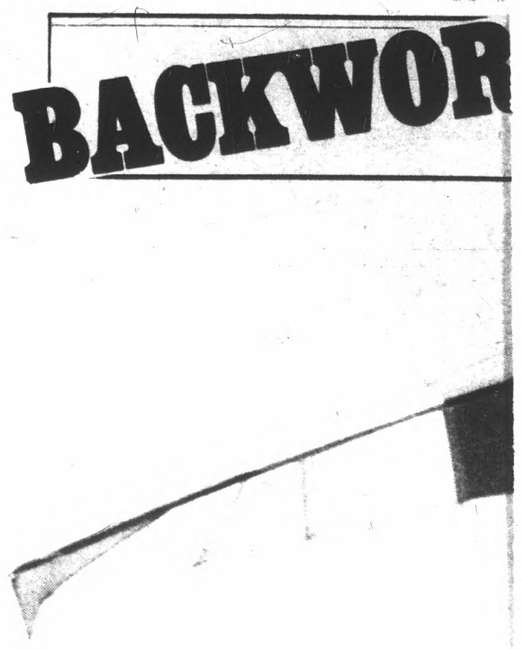

Hang glid

by Ken Garcia

Hang gliders are that crazy group of people who jump off cliffs for recreation. Fortunately, the only thing they're trying to commit is aviation.

It's also called sky-surfing, but it's a sport that tests courage and skill as well as your bird imitations. And although hang gliders may seem crazy, most are as safety conscious as they are enthusiastic about flying.

"Flying feels like freedom with responsiblitiy," said Carol Droge, an SF State graduate. "I feel like I'm one with the wind. It's different from anything in the world you'll ever do.

"I'd be finishing my master's degree if I wasn't spending so much time flying," she said.

She is not alone in that respect. Hang gliding is becoming something of an epidemic in the Bay Area. "Sometimes it's so crowded at the Fort Funston site, that it's like walking into Baskin-Robbins. You almost need a ticket," Droge said.

George Whitehill, 23, a self-taught pilot who teaches at Chandelle, a hang gliding school in Daly City, said, "The sport itself is growing at a fantastic rate. We've been getting 20 new customers a week. About one or two out of every 10 take the sport up seriously."

The sport consists of flying one-man, ultra-light, gliders, with or without wind, at altitudes near the earth's surface. Hang gliding actually refers to flying with a slow descent to a lowered altitude, and hang soaring requires wind and allows the pilot to stay up for almost as long as he wants.

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The Vietnam generation finds a fragile peace

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Rios went to high school near Dallas, Texas and placed second in the regional light-heavyweight Golden Gloves boxing tournament. He also played tackle and guard on the football team and competed in the half- and one-mile track events.

Enlisting in the Marines in 1964, directly out of high school, Rios trained as an infantryman. He joined the 1st Marine Division in Da Nang in 1965 where he received two purple hearts. He returned to the United States for a brief visit, during which he was married.

With nine months left to serve on his first hitch, he again was sent to Vietnam.

"I was bitter when I had to pull a second tour in Vietnam," Rios says. "I wasn't ready for that, but I adjusted to it quickly.

"I was not alone. There were guys in the jungles and rice paddies all around me, just like me. And I love those guys dearly.

"Then there were those who never saw any more combat than putting their socks on in the morning. I don't hold that against them, but sometimes they were in a position to make decisions that were very detrimental to a person like myself," he says.

In February of 1969, he was wounded again and spent the next month in a quick succession of military hospitals in Vietnam and Japan.

Life became a series of excruciating pain and drug-induced highs.

"Next time you happen to hit yourself on the finger with a hammer – that was the way I felt all the time," Rios says.

"You can scream obscenities. You don't know who you're pissed off at, but you know you're pissed off.

"The sedation would work for only about 15 minutes, and you would really get mellow. If you could fall asleep then you would be set for a couple hours," he says.

"If not, then in 15 minutes you would be in pain again. They couldn't give you anything else for another three hours," he says.

Once back in the United States, Rios spent six months at the Naval Regional Medical Center in Oakland before being transferred to the Los Angeles Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital.

His inpatient care at the VA hospital lasted only one month, but after his release, he had to return daily for physical therapy.

During his outpatient care in Los Angeles, Rios was confronted by the reactions, ranging from sympathy to animosity, of his family and friends.

"If they showed an overabundance of sympathy or understanding, I was embarrassed," he says. "I tried to assure them that sympathy was totally uncalled for.

"When people reacted in a neutral way by not dwelling on my disability or else hiding what they felt, I treated them accordingly," he says. "I felt sorry for those who showed resentment."

Ironically, his second chance at life sparked the most resentment – because of the $754 a month he receives from the VA for compensation, along with a $241 monthly check for educational expenses.

Rios says he had to practice not being offended by those who resented him for his increased opportunity.

He would repeat to himself, "Don't give a damn. To hell with them. Don't give a damn. To hell with them." Eventually, he says, this attitude became automatic for him.

"But it's like a recurring disease," Rios says of his setbacks. "Once in a while, you wake up in the morning and it hits you. Then you have to fight it back to get on track again."

During this adjustment period, Rios was embittered by what he thought was preferential treatment of draft evaders – while the United States seemed indifferent to the plight of the disabled veteran.

To be a draft dodger took a great deal of courage, he admits, "but there has been an awful lot of emphasis placed on the heroes who went to Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

"Not enough consideration was given to the cowards, if you will, who went to Vietnam," he says.

Rios also works as a federal representative for the Department of Labor's CETA program, in the Employment and Training Administration. He says that many local agencies are just not hiring disabled veterans.

Even though the federal government has set a hiring rate at a 35-percent minimum for veterans within the CETA job force, Rios says, "The people who receive the federal dollars are the ones balking at hiring veterans. Veterans made up only between 12 to 20 percent of new CETA hires for 1977, he adds.

"They use excuses like there aren't enough of them (veterans), not enough apply, or those that are out there can't be reached," he says.

"That shows one of two things. Either their outreach programs are suffering or they don't have an outreach program at all."

Since his disability retirement discharge from service, Rios has earned a bachelor's degree in Psychology from SF State. He is currently working towards a master's in Social Science.

Another SF State graduate student, Graig Crossley, was caught up in the war at the same time as Rios. Crossley was also injured in February of 1969, during the Tet offensive.

In 1968, he dropped out of Chico State, looking for personal direction that collegiate life failed to provide.

He knew he would be drafted, so he enlisted in the Marine Corps in hope of having a first pick at a military job.

He says he was made a "basic grunt," a foot soldier, and was not trained in "one of those everyday occupations you can bring home to the public."

One month after arriving in Vietnam, he was hit by shrapnel from a rocket-propelled grenade, which severed both his legs just below the hips.

"I didn't even kill anyone," he says.

Crossley went through a succession of military hospitals before arriving at the Oakland Naval Hospital.

The disabled servicemen there established a sense of camaraderie, he says. Through peer group counseling, the men gave each other the courage to go out and face a society unprepared to face them.

"We aren't exposed to disabled persons in our society. Many people just don't know how to handle any situation involving the disabled," he says.

"We like to put them off someplace where they can go unseen and unthought of. That's how we've always handled the situation," Crossley says.

"I will not permit myself to be isolated or put off somewhere. I refuse to let either society or my disability dictate to me what my limitations will be."

He says society's attitudes are reflected by the decisions of the executive branch of the federal government and Congress.

"The executive branch keeps cutting back on funds earmarked for disabled veterans while Congress has voted themselves very substantial increases in pay.

"When it comes to the veteran, they grudgingly vote us an increase, but our increases don't even keep up with the cost of living.

"The attitude is developing that the veteran has served his purpose and that's it. Well, that's a crock.

"People do not want to remember the war or its veterans. They say, 'let's put this era behind us.' Well, I for one will not be put off," he says.

Crossley is reluctant to talk about Vietnam, and how he came to accept the permanency of his injuries. A slight, reflective man, he gardens in his free time. "I use gardening as a physical release and as a way to get away from it all," he says.

After his discharge from the Marines, Crossley got his bachelor's in German at Chico State and received a master's in Business Administration from Golden Gate University.

At 28, he is working for a master's in Comparative Political Science, from SF State. He has attended college for four years, through the vocational rehabilitation program of the VA.

Under this program, a full-time veteran student receives a monthly check which starts at $241 and increases, according to the number of dependents the veteran has. Books and tuition are paid for by the VA. The veteran also retains his compensation, which ranges from $47 to $754 monthly, depending upon the extent of his disability.

Since this program limits payment to four years of training and he has used all his entitlement, Crossley is currently being paid only his compensation.

"Some people look at the money we get to go to school," he said, "and say, 'that's pretty good.' But what are your legs worth? $250,000? $500,000?"

"What we receive is not a gratuitous thing. It's for services rendered," Crossley adds.

The money, though, has caused Crossley some problems.

"It has permitted me to procrastinate," he says. "It allows me to pursue whatever interests I have at the time without my worrying about financial problems. I just don't have to make up my mind and stick with it," he says.

The Contra Costa resident commutes twice a week for classes and uses a wheelchair to get around once he is here.

Even though he has artificial legs he finds it easier to maneuver around campus without them.

"Legs are aesthetically pleasing but they hamper mobility," he says. "They're not too good going up and down hills and are slow on grass.

"I can go faster in a wheelchair except up hill, and it's better for greater distances," he says.

Crossley uses his artificial limbs only when he goes out socially.

After every war, those touched by it must go on.

The more distant in time the realities become, the less tender are the wounds.

The mind has a way of purging itself of unwanted remembrances but for these two men and the other 75,000 disabled veterans, the realities of the war cannot be shoved aside.

They must overcome the personal consequences of the war. For them there can be no forgetting.

CENTERFOLD-PAGE FOUR

Men

by Tom Adams

The East Bay Men's Center is the only concrete symbol of the men's movement in the Bay Area.

Established in 1972, the center at 2700 Bancroft Way in Berkeley is a cubbyhole in the basement of the Unitas House where men gather to discuss the problems of traditional men's roles.

Barry Shapiro, the center's 40-year-old director, is a self-styled expert on men's liberation. Shapiro has lectured, appeared on radio and television and taught courses at Peralta College and UC Berkeley – all on the subject of men's changing roles.

"Men tend not to admit that they have problems," Shapiro said. "Men don't come to the men's center to talk about their problems as men. They go to bars. They talk to their buddies and don't identify their problems as being gender specific."

Shapiro came to the one-year-old center as a free-lance writer gathering information for an anthology about the women's movement and men's reaction to it. Shapiro was also going through a separation from his wife, and he found the center supportive in his struggle for independence.

"I talked to other men about the situation and they comforted me and helped me understand myself as going through a traditional reaction to not having a job.

"Because men define themselves by what they do for a living, my loss of sense of importance and well-being was tied up with the fact that I didn't work and didn't have a spouse-like relationship – I wasn't in control. And because I wasn't in control I was terrified. It was against the male trade to be so without stature, salary, co-workers, subordinates, and a supportive relationship.

"I was helped to see that those things were achievable in other ways than in a relationship with a woman, which since it was deliberately initiated to achieve those things, would have been sexist in the sense that I chose to be nutured by a gender and not by a person, believing only women could be trusted.

"When men are unemployed they don't tend to think of the psychological trips they're going through as being gender related. They think of them as being economically related. And they complain to their buddies."

Shapiro said that men don't trust each other in terms of competition. But they do trust each other's behavior.

"There is a real preference for men hiring other men to retain power, to perpetuate male-dominated society. They know they can count on a man behaving in a certain masculine devices. 'I'll fire your ass out of here if you don't do such and such,' is a kind of coercion that men exercise on other men. They're not sure it will work on women."

The inability to be intimate with another man is a problem Shapiro calls "homophobia": the feeling that all close relationships are sexual.

or any war situation where men cradle other men who are injured. To see men caring for other men in that way, if they weren't all muddied, if they didn't have guns slung over their shoulders, you would think they were gay, because we're not accustomed to seeing it and men don't engage in warm, buddy kind of relationships after a certain age."

mystique. Other male characteristics on which the charge of sexism is based include roles such as exploiting and dominating women, being aggressive, strong, forceful, heroic; being a risk taker, a provider; striving to achieve the love of a father who responds only when you achieve what he expects, not showing emotion, remaining in control, being always sexually ready, indefatigable, without problems, and mistrustful of other men.

Shapiro attended the fourth National Conference on Men and Masculinity last November in St. Louis.

The four hundred men attending the conference created a national men's movement christened the Men's Alliance for Liberation and Equality (MALE).

MALE supported the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) as well as gay rights. It denounced violence and rape and supported all resolutions passed by the National Women's Conference.

MS magazine reported that the men at the conference "hugged and kissed each other hello, somewhat self-conciously, but they did it."

Shapiro said of male attitudes toward role changing: "Since women are bad-mouthing their roles so thoroughly, men have an attitude that if it's what the women do they won't touch it; men have nowhere to go but to hang on to what they've got with tenacity.

"Until we find some attractive positive alternative roles for men, men will have to belly-up or stay belligerent against the women's movement. They cannot respond to the idea the roles are not necessary or desirable. They don't know what else to do."

Shapiro is distressed about the political barrier between the men's and women's movements.

"Those men who prepared to give their lives to ending the war in Vietnam, and put their lives on the line to stop racism, are absolutely absent from the women's movement. It's a mistake to think they don't care. It's a mistake to think they're oblivious and indifferent. There is no willingness to see those men functioning. There is no aid," Shapiro said.

Shapiro said that if not for the men's center, men interested in supporting passage of the ERA would have no vehicle because they feel excluded from the feminists.

If the ERA fails to be adopted, it may mean the expiration of the women's movement. The men's movement may die as well, because, Shapiro said. "The reason there is a men's movement is because women are asking us to change. I wish it were otherwise, but men don't ask for help and recognize their own needs."

Women

by Paul Steinmetz

One of the first women's classes at SF State was initiated by the Home Economics department. Women in Contemporary Society was offered by the department in 1966.

But home economists and feminists view a woman's role in the home from radically different perspectives. Two SF State teachers discuss the Home Economics department's redefinition of a woman's role.

One-third of Home Economics majors are re-entry women who have come back to school "because they want to do something with their lives," according to Sherill Chand, Home Economics lecturer.

"The only experience they have is twenty years of homemaking. That's what they feel competent in, so they want to build on that. They want to turn whatever skills they have – and usually they have some very good skills from homemaking which have been underestimated – and they see this as the only department on campus where they can take what they know and turn it into some kind of career potential."

Some feminists take Home Ec, "which is really a surprise to most people," Chand said.

"It's much like a women's college. You have an opportunity to really concentrate your efforts on studies. They (feminists) enjoy the company of other women and are very pro women's causes," Chand said.

There are ten men in the 500 student department.

Women come to the Home Ec department "because they don't feel as pressured," Chand said. "Sometimes in a Women's Studies course the push it a little too hard. Everything has got to change tomorrow. That's fine when you're single and thinking about what you're going to do when you get married. When you're already married that can cause a lot of problems. You have to negotiate your changes over a period of time.

"Home Ec is getting more political. The national organization (of home economics) is more involved in legislation that might have an affect on the family. Something like welfare reform, housing. And I think it's still the basic consensus of home economists that the family is a valuable institution. Granted it has a lot of things wrong with it, but it has been strong in the past and it is an irreplacalbe part of our society."

Graduates of Home Ec are qualified as interior designers, consumers advisers, child care specialists and social workers, among other things.

"Why should a woman become a computer technician just to prove she can do it, if she isn't comfortable doing that?" Chand asked.

"Home economics is very strongly supportive of ERA (the Equal Rights Amendment) and tries to lend it's leadership as often as possible," Chand said. "We offered the first Focus on Women course on campus. In a way, Home Ec has always been Women's Studies. But as marriage and housework became unpopular, it wasn't seen as that any longer. It's always had the best interests of women at the forefront, realizing that women have been the central focus of the family."

"By making the home so important, it might, by implication, keep women from leaving home," said Roberta Johnson, Political Science lecturer and former coordinator of SF State's Women's Studies Program. "Feminists minimize the impact of the home because we want to get out."

Johnson respects the Home Ec department's enthusiasm for women and their history.

"If we are going to rediscover our full historic roots, we can't deny the lauding of the home," said Johnson. "All women have the same heritage and we can't pick the things in our history that we like and don't like. An irony of history is that when the home was only woman's space, a woman's culture could develop.

"One very positive indication that Women's Studies and Home Ec both cherish woman's history is the cooperation that has come about and the possibility that a course that was taught and developed in Women's Studies (The Politics of Housework) will be taught in Home Ec."

Volume 21

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by Eric Newt

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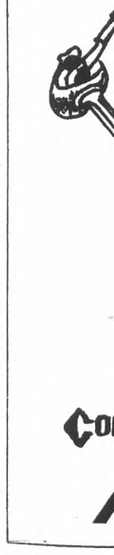

by L.A. C

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